ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28594—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia
And the East.
AGENTS :—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th „
B.I. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
B.I. ROSETTA	3411	600	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd „
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Feb.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th „
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	About
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 6, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec. 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Dec., 1891.

regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 13, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th Nov. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
November 19, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 5th Dec.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3514	„ 22nd Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 9th, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,169 tons, on 21st Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,080 tons, on the 22nd November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 20th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers' forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, [illegible] booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
WAROONGA	2,500	27th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd November 1891. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on		
"MARY BEYTS"	3790	or about 2nd Dec.	for Hull.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	„	18th „	do.
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	„	7th Jan.	Marseilles
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	„	21st „	do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS ; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins ; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Cash. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.	Credit. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.				Cash. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.	Credit. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
20	0	22	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chablis	11	0	12	0
					A favourite White Dinner Wine.					
20	0	22	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Beaune	11	0	12	0
					A fine red full-bodied Wine.					
24	0	27	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Macon	13	0	14	8
					Distinguished for flavour and aroma.					
24	0	27	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Pommard	13	0	14	8
					This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.					
33	0	37	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chambertin	17	8	19	8
					This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.					
21	0	23	0	Fine	SAUTERNE	Barsac	11	8	13	0
					A good light refreshing Wine.					
24	0	27	0	Superior	SAUTERNE	From the Bordeaux Dist.	13	8	15	0
					Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.					
33	0	37	0	Haut	SAUTERNE	Very rich and fine	17	8	19	8
					Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.					

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

WELDON'S PRACTICAL NEEDLEWORK,

BEAUTIFULLY BOUND IN RED CLOTH.
LARGE 4TO SIZE.
With full Working Descriptions, Re. 1-14 each Volume ; or, Rs. 8-0 for the Set.

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How to Knit 148 Useful Articles.
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How to make Macrame Lace.
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How to work Netting.
How to make Artistic Patch-Work.
How to Crochet Useful Articles.
How to Knit Stockings and Socks.
How to Work Smoking.
How to do Decoration Needle Work.
How to Knit and Crochet Quilts, Borders, etc., and with nearly 400 Engravings.

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How to make Mount Mellick Embroidery.
How to Work Tatting.
How to do Bed Work.
How to Crochet Useful Articles.
How to Knit.
How to Work Smoking.
How to do Decorative Needle Work.
How to make Macrame Lace, and with nearly 350 Engravings.

to Knit Useful Articles.
How to do Drawn Thread Work.
How to Crochet Useful Articles.
How to Work Netting.
How to Work Mount Mellick Embroidery, and with nearly 300 Engravings.

For a CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S GIFT to Young Ladies, nothing could be more Appropriate than a Set of the above.

CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT.

(OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, FORT, BOMBAY).

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled ; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination ; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches :—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THORPE & CO.'S

SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT [redacted]
GREASE-PROOF LININGS,
BEST QUALITY. LARGE CHOICE.

BLACK, FAWN, MOUSE, TERRA-COTTA, BAY BROWN, NUT-BROWN, GREY, SOFT (CLERICAL),	Rs. 8-8.
BOYS' (BLACK),	Rs. 5-8.
TERAI HATS (BEST QUALITY),	Rs. 14-8.
VARSITY CAPS (A LARGE CHOICE)	Rs. 2-8.

Just arrived a large Assortment of Ellwood's Superior SUN HATS, HELMETS, Hawke's REGULATION HELMETS, White Doe, and Khakee, Cavalry and Infantry pattern.

THORPE & Co. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense ; but, owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Celestine	per bottle	5	12	6	8
Do.	½ „	3	4	3	10
Benedictine	per bottle	5	12	6	8
Do.	½ „	3	4	3	10
Chartreuse, the Genuine, from the Monastery, Green	per bottle	7	12	8	12
Do. do.	½ „	4	0	4	8
Do. do. Yellow	per bottle	6	12	7	10
Do. do.	½ „	3	8	4	0
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	per bottle	3	6	3	14
Do. do. do.	½ „	2	0	2	4
Creme de Cacao	per bottle	4	4	4	12
Do. do.	½ „	..		..	
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	per bottle	4	4	4	12
Do. do.	½ „	2	6	2	12
Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Stone Jars	per bottle	5	8	6	4
Do. do.	½ „	2	14	3	4
Kummel, Riga	per bottle	3	10	4	2
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	„	4	8	5	4
Do. do.	½ bottle	2	6	2	12
Peach Brandy	per bottle	5	0	5	10
Do. do.	½ „	2	12	3	2

BITTERS, &c.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters,	per bottle	2	2	2	6
Orange Bitters	„	2	4	2	8
Do. do.	½ „	1	4	1	7
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s. Pomalo and Orange Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Wine Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s.	per ½ pint	1	0	1	2
Ginger Brandy	per doz. bottles	26	0	29	0
Orange Brandy	„ „	31	0	35	0
Orange Wine	„ „	16	0	18	0
Ginger Wine	„ „	16	0	18	0
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s.	„ „	25	0	28	0
Vermouth, French	„ „	17	0	19	0
Vermouth, Italian	„ „	18	0	20	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
TAN CREAM LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND POLISH.

A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.

It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.

This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.

Per Dozen Rs. 5. Per Bottle Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. per month in advance, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT!

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MR. HARRY STANLEY'S
Celebrated,
Talented and Artistic
OPERA COMPANY,
in the Beautiful and
Charming Burlesque,
THE
SLEEPING BEAUTY.
Magnificent Scenery,
Costumes, &c.,
Completely Astounds
all Beholders.

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DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, 8 Annas; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

LAMBERT D'ARC'S
MARIONETTES,
TO-NIGHT AT 9.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

The Gorgeous Pantomime,
ALLADIN OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Also BABES IN THE WOOD.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES!

Front Seats, Re. 1-8. | Second Seats, Re. 1.
Gallery, As. 8.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

EXTRA PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAYS, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
When Children under 12 years are admitted Half Price.

NOTICE.

GOWROBA NARAYEN BHENDE, Manager of the Temple of Shree Luxmee Venktesh, near Bazar Gate, in Borah Bazar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindus at "Ratha Jatra," which will take place TO-DAY, the 20th November, 1891, between 5 and 11 o'clock in the evening, at the usual place.

Bombay, 19th November, 1891.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify that the POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me in my own name, as well as in the name of my own firm of KANNY & Co., to FRAMJI COWASJI CAOPER has been CANCELLED, and that he is NO MORE in my SERVICE.

N. F. KANNY,
Sole Proprietor of the Firm of Kanny & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per each Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs. 6-4-0 per each New Issue Share of Rs. 125 for the year ending 31st December, 1890, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on and after the 17th proximo, to the Registered [illegible]

Agent.

Bombay, 19th November 1891.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1891, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on and after Wednesday, the 25th November, 1891, to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th November, 1891.

JUST RECEIVED,
JOHN R. HALL'S
TRIPLE EXTRACT OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

"At the very first sniff there will be an exclamation of gratification at the sweetness and chaste delicacy of this perfume."—*Court Journal.*

"Has a very decided and durable violet scent."—*The Queen.*

HELIOTROPE ESSENCE.

"Delicate and durable; can be well recommended."—*The Queen.*

"Singularly sweet."—*Court Circular.*

"A delighful perfume."—*La Mode Illustree.*

Sold in globe-sha ped bottles, Rs. 1-12; 3-4; and 6-4.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for FILLING in a Plot of Ground behind the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and Blank Forms of Tender and other particulars obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, duly sealed and endorsed, should be delivered in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 P.M., on the 27th Instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,

Bombay, 18th November, 1891.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, 1st December, 1891, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1.—To Elect new Members.
2.—To pass the Accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1891.
3.—To Elect the Committee for the year 1891-92.
4.—To authorise the Committee to incur the necessary expenditure for obtaining plans and estimates of the new Cotton Exchange Buildings, proposed to be erected at Colaba, as also for cost of preparing Memorandum and Articles of Association of a new Company in connection therewith; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th November 1891.

GIBSON'S
VOCAL LOZENGES.
"TOP NOTE PRODUCERS."

The wonderful popularity of these Lozenges is entirely due to their intrinsic merits, not only as producers of fine clear voice, but as an effectual remedy for all Chest Affections. Indeed, Debility and Weakness of the vocal organs are unknown to those who regularly use these valuable Lozenges. Per Tin, Re. 1.

TESTIMONIALS.—"I have to thank you for introducing to my notice your 'Vocal Lozenges.' I can only say that to a Vocalist they are invaluable, and I shall have pleasure in recommending them to my numerous friends in the Profession."—STEPHEN E. JUPP, Tenor Vocalist and Musical Director of the Royal B. Society's Concerts.

"I have given your 'Top Note' Lozenges a good trial, and am pleased to be able to say that I have found them very beneficial indeed. I always have them with me when singing, and shall recommend them to my Friends and Pupils."—ALICE LAMB, Contralto Vocalist of Crystal Palace Concerts.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS!

MR. JOHN ROBERTS (Junr.),
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER
OF THE WORLD,
Will give his Second Public
EXHIBITION IN BILLIARDS
AT THE SKATING RINK
TO-NIGHT! FRIDAY!! AT 9 P. M.!!

Playing a well-known PARSEE AMATEUR, Winner of the Silver Cup at the Elphinstone Cricket Club.

Admission Reserved; Seats Rs. 5.
Admission Unreserved; Seats Rs. 3.

Double Tickets, admitting one Lady and Gentleman for specially Reserved Seats in the Gallery, Rs. 6.

Seats may be Reserved at MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.

G. I. P. RY. INSTITUTE, PAREL.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 20TH, AT 9 P.M.,

GYMKHANA DANCE.

TICKETS: Re. 1 to Admit 1 Gentleman and Ladies.

XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR CARDS!!

A very Pretty and Nice Assortment to select from. A visit to our Premises will not be worthless. Prices from 2 As.

MADON, SONS, & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPTAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........................$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

THOMAS JACKSON
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

[illegible] AND AGENCIES.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
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HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
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SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL............ £	607,229
REST .... ,,	20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

☞The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE "ROAMER" TRICYCLE.
THE "PREMIER."
Are the Latest Designs in Tricyles.

EASY TO RIDE,
EASY TO STEER,
EASY TO LEARN,
COMFORT IN THE SADDLE.

EASY IN LOCOMOTION,
EASY IN ACCELERATION,
YIELDING TO SWIFTNESS,
SILENT IN PROGRESS

Guarranteed best Material and Workmanship.
Prices on Application.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs 10 per doz. All Sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED an Intelligent COMPOUNDER for the Poona Establishment. Apply personally, with Testimonials, to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

WANTED a DAILY GOVERNESS to teach English to Parsee Girls up to Seventh Standard. Apply to 'A," with certificates, care of this Paper.

WANTED a European NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS for Children, aged three and five. Apply AGENT, Bank of Bengal, Elphinstone Circle.

AS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE is a Real Specific for Dysentry with or without Blood or Slime, and as it has cured almost hopeless cases, it has become a very Favorite medicine with Europeans. For Certificates of Cures see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4 and 8 annas per Phial.

PEARSE & CO.'S SPECIALTIES.—Wedding Cakes, from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 a lb. Xmas Cakes, from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 a lb. Wedding Bon-Bons, Wedding Cake Boxes, &c., always in Stock. APOLLO STREET, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY,—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Suitable for Xmas Presents to Friends at Home.

LEATHER and PLUSH Goods, Albums, Purses, Wallets, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Tourist Cases, Hand Bags, Combination Cases, Work Boxes, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SILK VEILS and SILK SHADES, in the Loveliest Tints, for Table, Wall, and Hanging Lamps.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOR HIRE, TURNS-OUT.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

RIFLE FOR SALE.—Double barrelled, central fire, rebounding locks, 16 bore.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

SODA WATER MACHINES for Messes, Rs. 490. Landed in Bombay. A Filling Machine, second hand, in good order, Rs. 90.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—An English-built BROUGHAM, in First-Class order, the property of the late Sir HENRY MORLAND. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen a LAWRENCE & SONS, Coach Builders, Girgaum Road.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor S. ROMANJI.

M[illegible] Gymkhana, is the best situated. Commanding extensive view. Large airy rooms and home comforts. Open for Visitors.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

TO LET, on Andaree Hills, close to Station, a Commodious, Airy BUNGALOW, charmingly situated. Rent Moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE or Mr. DORABJI H. GAZDAR, at the Premises.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—Do not miss this valuable opportunity as New and Fashionable Goods are very Moderately Sold.—CALLIAN MOTEE and Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS for Friends at Home.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Dealers in Indian Art and Curios.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

SPENCER & CO.

Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Station in England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

TROPICAL FLANNELS.

SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!!

WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. ....3 for Rs. 20 0
SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
Cash or V. P. P. ....each ,, 13 0

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, here litary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BEST Cawnpore Single and Double Leather Belting of all Sizes and Miscellaneous Leather Goods. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Sub-Agents in Bombay for the Government Army Boot Factory, Cawnpore, and are prepared to supply the above. Samples of Belting and other Leather Goods can be obtained for inspection on application.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Church Lane, Fort.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held Early in FEBRUARY, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectuses issued next month. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

ESTATE OF LIEUT. GENERAL R. BARTER (DECEASED).

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having Claims against RICHARD BARTER, Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Army, who died at Cussurgham House, Benhilton Sutton, in the County of Surrey, on the 27th day of February, 1891, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to Administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to the Estate.

Bombay, 13th November, 1891.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of BUFFALO, COW, SHEEP and GOAT Skins delivered at Sion. For full particulars Apply to

Messrs. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces.

NOTICE.

THE CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL BOARD hereby give notice that Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of WATERWORKS for the City of Cawnpore will be required about the 25th January, 1892. The contract will include the construction of the Tanks, Reservoirs, Filters, the Engine Houses and a conduct for conveying Canal water to the works.

It will also include the supply and laying in the streets of Cawnpore about 4,000 tons of pipes, sluice valves, stand posts, air valves, fire hydrants, and other fittings required for a full equipment of water-works.

The total value of the work to be done will be about Rs. 12,00,000.

Contractors wishing to tender are invited to apply to the Secretary, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, for forms of tender and copies of the specification, and bill of quantities.

In the cases of contractors, who have not already tendered for the Agra or Allahabad water-works, Application for the forms should be accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 100, which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide tender.

The issue of the final bills of quantities is at present delayed pending the assembly of a Committee appointed by Government, to consider the plans, which will sit early in December next, and this notice is now issued in order that contractors who desire to tender may obtain quotations for the water-works details, which will be required from England, as the final notice is likely to be short.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary, Municipal Board, Cawnpore.

By Order.
WILLIAM MOOR,
Secretary, Municipal Board, Cawnpore.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI,
OF BAGDAD,
(GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE)
133, Foras Road [illegible],
Bombay.

PERSONS suffering from Constitutional Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 Years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically Cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has Cured several serious cases, considered by Doctors as incurable, and other diseases treated by him most satisfactorily. (D.V.) some in 10 days more or less, and holds first-class Registered Certificates.

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CERTIFICATE.

To HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI,
No. 86, Upper Circular Road.

Dear Sir,—Lately my wife was suffering much from Asthma, 4 years and 22 years acidity of the chest. An advertisement in the *Statesman* newspaper regarding your successful treatment of several cures of asthma attracted my notice. Having made inquiries regarding some of their cures, and finding the result of the inquiries satisfactory, I placed her under your treatment from the 3rd December last. I have no hesitation in saying that she has derived considerable benefit under your treatment, and judging from that result, I have every reason to hope that you will be able to effect a radical cure ultimately. I gladly give you permission to make any use you like of this note.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER,
Judge, High Court,
73, Poddopoker Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether Lean or Stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written Legibly.

REAL EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES.
ANOTHER FRESH CASE
LAST WEEK
PER P. AND O. MAIL.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar, or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those

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GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.
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Is respectfully invited to these
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SMOKING TOBACCO.
FRESH SHIPMENT
JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. "PEKIN."
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 985
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	75
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	1600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	485 xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	83
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	585
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,200
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	430
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	750 xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	197
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	952½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,320
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	410xd
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	[illegible]	[illegible]	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld.	[illegible]	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	465
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	1500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	900
French	300	500	all		515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	545
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	105
Prince of Wales	1600	1500	500	20	360xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	805

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	250 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,800	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,975
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	1,000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	925
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	91
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	319
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	38
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	435
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	965
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-15
China Leaf	" 22-10 nom.
Bar Gold, New	" 21-14 "
Do. Old	" 22 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 22-7
English Sovereigns	" 14-6
Do. Dragons	" 14-5
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 103-14
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	" 107
Sycee Silver	" 105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Quadrille Party, G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana, Parel, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Sleeping Beauty," 9 p.m.
Framjee C. Institute, Mons. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.
Mr. John Roberts at the Skating Rink.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th :—Imperator (s), from Trieste. Yesterday :—King Arthur (s), from Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Clio (s), for Hull, &c. ; and Sir Lancelot (ship), Calcutta.

POLO.—There will *not* be a game this afternoon (Friday).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, direct per extra s. s. Swordsman, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p. m., on Friday, the 20th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henry Bolckow, Manitoba and Kt. of St. John left the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Imperator entered the, dock on Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast ports, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a. m., on Saturday, the 21st instant.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Hajee Oosman Ibrahim, a dyer, living at Matoonga, reported to the police that a servant, whom he engaged a few days ago, stole a jacket, containing a silver watch, gold chain, a purse containing Rs. 7 in cash, and buttons, valued collectively at Rs. 82, and absconded on Wednesday morning.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Devidas Sotu, late kulkarni of the village of Mamurabad, taluka Jalgaon, in the Khandeish Collectorate, having been found guilty of grave misconduct and habitual neglect of duty, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

DISAPPEARANCE OF TWO BROTHERS.—Khemchand Trikamchand, residing at Gogaree Street, has reported to the police that two of his sons, aged 11 and 13 years respectively, left his house on Saturday, the 14th inst., and have not been heard of since. One of the boys was wearing two gold earrings, while the other was wearing two silver bangles.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The "Hughes" Cup Race was won yesterday morning, by Mr. F. D. McAlpin (3 secs. start), who also won the photo. album, offered for the Plate Diving Competition, in which he managed in his three dives to bring up a total of 11 plates, Mr. G. W. Claridge, who was leading in the first two dives, only bringing up a total of 10 plates.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Mr. A. A. Wilson, Bandmaster, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Polonais	Des Fackelzug	Faust.
Overture	Hungarian	Keler Bela.
Valse	Forest De Ij	Meissler.
Song	The Soft Southern Breeze	Barnby.
Reminiscences of Auber		Godfrey.
Mazurka	The Alpine Rose	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE CONNAUGHT PRINTING PRESS COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Duke of Connaught Printing Press Company was held on Wednesday last, when it was resolved that the company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. Shapoorjee Byramjee Katruck was appointed sole liquidator on a remuneration of Rs. 100. The company was formed some years ago, when Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Langrana was appointed secretary, treasurer, and manager of the concern, and conducted the *Satya Mitra*, a Guzerati weekly, which was printed at the press.

"IT WAS ALL OWING TO HIS HEAD."—Ismail Khan Mirakhan, who had thrice been previously convicted of theft, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Nolan, C Division, with stealing a *saree*, valued at Rs. 2-8. Ladhabai, woman, appeared to complain, and deposed to being shown the *saree* yesterday morning by the police, which she immediately recognised. She left it hanging on a line in her house, at New Hanuman Lane, the night previous. Police evidence pointed to the arrest of the prisoner at Kalbadavie at four o'clock yesterday morning, on suspicion, and the finding of the *saree* on him. The accused admitted his guilt, but said it was all owing to his head, which was not quite right. His Worship committed prisoner to jail to undergo hard labour for two years, and reminded him that if he was brought before him or another Magistrate again for a similar offence be would be committed to the Sessions, where if found guilty he would probably receive a sentence of transportation for the natural term of his life.

ALLEGED CARELESS BIDDEE SMOKING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, Inspector Roberts, in charge of Mahim section, charged Jauoo Canoo, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with acting in such a rash and negligent manner with fire and combustibles as to endanger human life and property. It was alleged by the prosecution that, on Wednesday afternoon, the accused who was employed as a roving-tenter in the Howard and Bullough Mill at Parel, struck a match and after lighting a *biddee* he threw the match on the floor. The accused after smoking the *biddee* in the carding-room of the mill threw it down on the floor, where some fly cotton was lying which at once caught fire. There were at the time about 13,000 bobbins in the room, and one of the bobbins was burnt. The fire was promptly extinguished by the mill-hands, who thus saved the building and the property from probable destruction. The manager of the mill had pasted on the doors of the rooms of the mill, notices prohibiting the people from smoking in the room, and the accused, it was alleged, smoked the *biddee* in contravention of the order. One of the witnesses of the prosecution, admitted that he slapped the accused, whereupon he confessed that he had thrown the *biddee* on the floor which caused the fire. The accused said that he was assaulted by the witness to extort confession from him and so he, out of fear, said that he had thrown down the *biddee*. The real fact was he had not smoked or thrown the biddee on the floor. The Magistrate discharged the accused in the absence of evidence.

LECTURE ON MUSIC.—Mr. K. N. Kabraji, delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, before a large audience, the first public lecture of the season, in connection with the *Dnyan Prasarakh Mandali*, a branch of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society. The topic selected was "The Language of Music," and the lecturer handled his subject in such a popular and interesting manner, placing before his hearers numerous practical illustrations, that the lecture was listened to with eager attention throughout. This was the fourteenth of the lecturer's interesting series on music to be followed by one more this season on the identical subject of "The Language of Music" on the 8th of December next. The lecturer began by explaining the difference between language as commonly understood and the language of music. Having explained that the language of music was not the language of words as known to us ; but that it was a language of mere sounds and combinations of sounds, he dealt with the music of various nations, and also the poetry in music, although, he said, there was no music in poetry. The great masters of music need not be all poets. As an illustration in point, the lecturer pointed to Mozart's noble and beautiful Mass No. 12, the first hymn of which, "Kyrie Eleison," consisted of nine small lines only, but which in the language of music occupied a dozen full-sized pages." The words of prayer and invocation to the Deity, which Mr. Kabrajee read out in the hymn, were almost child-like in their dry simplicity, and if these simple words of Mozart, said the lecturer, were alone to constitute the language of music, then every child who composed much better verses than these can be a Mozart. The lecturer also remarked on the fallacy of the arguments, which were urged against the music recently introduced in Parsee worship, and said that the loftiest, the noblest, and the purest uses to which the divine art of music could be put after a proper understanding of its language, was to convey back to the "House of God" those sacred strains which first began from the "House of God." The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

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VACCINATION AND ITS CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—All those who believe in the efficacy of vaccination as a preventive against, or as exercising a modifying action on, small-pox, and are solicitous of its spread, must tender you their heart-felt thanks for your able and dispassionate advocacy of the practice in response to the criticism of the Anti-Vaccinationists The same spirit that is being shown now has been exhibited against vaccination since the days of Jenner ; for we find that in its early days eminent surgeons like Cline and Birch were opposed to it, and such men as Drs. Rowley and Moseley discovered not only new diseases following vaccination, but even changes in the physiognomy of the vaccinated individuals, as for example the oxfaced boy, Master Gowles, the growth of hair on the boy William Ince, and the change in the natural disposition of the child at Peckham who ran upon all fours like a beast, bellowing like a cow, and butting with its head like a bull. Much of this opposition was of course *a priori*, and it should therefore be estimated for what it was worth. It would be tedious, however, to detail the history of the subsequent opposition, which led in 1870-71 to the meeting of a Royal Commission of Enquiry, and of another last year. The report of the last is not yet published, and I will not anticipate its conclusions. After the able leader which you wrote in reply to Mr. Doxsey's letter, I confess that very little is left for the most staunch advocate of vaccination to refute Mr. Doxsey's arguments. Nevertheless, I venture to encroach upon your valuable space for a few remarks on his letter. Mr. Doxsey's question, whether "it is reasonable to suppose that health can be promoted by spreading disease," reminds one of similar arguments brought forward, among others, by Rowley, who said that "small-pox is a visitation from God, but the cow-pox is produced by presumptuous man. The former was what heaven ordained, the latter is perhaps a daring violation of our holy religion ;" and of J. Birch, who held small-pox to be a "merciful provision on the part of Providence to lessen the burthen of a poor man's family." Rowley asked whether it was not "impious and profane to wrest out of the hands of the Almighty the divine dispensation of Providence." Mr. Doxsey's hackneyed argument was used long ago when vaccination was regarded as "contaminating the form of the Creator with the brute creation." At this end of the nineteenth century, with the remarkable discoveries of Pasteur, Koch, Klein, and others opening new vistas for investigation fresh before us, Mr. Doxsey's question has rather an antiquated look. But when Mr. Doxsey enters the arena of humanity and talks about "unnecessary suffering" and "painful wounds inflicted with poisoned lancets," one is tempted to ask whether the reverend gentleman is a vegetarian as well as an anti-vaccinationist. For as Henry Jenner said long ago : "How void of foundation must be the objection to the insertion of an atom of matter taken from the teat of the cow once in the life, when every person is in the daily habit of introducing into his stomach various parts of the vaccine animal. The human stomach revolts not at beef, butter, cheese and cream, yet every one acquainted with the animal economy must know that these elements are quickly mingled with the constitution. It may not be irrelevant to remark that cheese which constitutes so considerable a part of human food may very frequently contain a sufficient quantity of vaccine matter for the inoculation of thousands." Again, when he condemns the infliction of human suffering as being utterly unjustifiable, and talks of "persons interested in defending and perpetuating it" the argument savours not a little of personality, which should be deprecated ; for why might not the advocates of vaccination in the same way regard these anti-vaccinationists as a notoriety-loving fraternity ? With respect to the *innuendo* about concealment and misrepresentation of truth I join issue with Mr. Doxsey. In the face of the millions of vaccinations performed during this century in all parts of the world, the truth which emanated through the genius of the immortal Jenner has been indubitably established, as any unbiassed and unprejudiced person may see, and it is the anti-vaccinationists who manipulate figures and statistics for their own purposes ; this has been shown well enough in the minutes of evidence before the recent Royal Commission, and a sample of it appears in Mr. Doxsey's letter, as will be seen from the following :—

In your article of the 12th September, statements are given of the annual mortality from small-pox from the year 1848 onwards, and it is stated as showing the efficacy of compulsory vaccination that only one epidemic of small-pox (and that was part of the one which affected the whole of India) occurred during the last thirteen years. The reverend gentleman meets this fact after the fashion of anti-vaccinationists generally. An impartial critic would have thought the true value of vaccination would be estimated by a comparison of mortality *before* the passing of the Act with that *subsequent* to it ; but this plain common-sense procedure is not in their line. If the introduction of Vehar water had reduced the mortality sensibly one could have understood the influence of hygienic measures in the prevention of small-pox. Facts were, however, quite the other way, for in spite of a good and potable water-supply there were seven epidemics of small-pox prior to the passing of the Act. I think his argument in this matter cuts the ground from under his feet ; for he cannot show the beneficial effects of good water, &c., which he insists upon as the only preventive of small-pox. If "the argument that pure water in abundance increases small-pox is absurd," is it not equally absurd to expect that a specific disease like small-pox can be prevented or mitigated by any, but a specific measure ? A pure supply of water, pure blood, pure air are all very good, and certainly beneficial in a general way, but you might as well treat a case of ophthalmia or a broken limb by a simple purge. The fundamental doctrine on which vaccination was established and continues to be maintained is undoubtedly "the spread of disease," but that disease is nothing more or less than small-pox modified, it is believed, by passing through the system of the cow ; and this theory is strengthened by the light of recent experiments in germ cultures and attenuations with respect to chicken-cholera, anthrax, &c. ; on no other ground can the "rite" be justified scientifically, for we know, small-pox is one of those zymotic diseases which, having once affected an individual, generally renders him proof against a second attack. One of the many charges brought against vaccination and its discoverer is that Jenner made a promise that "vaccination would prevent small-pox," and that it has signally failed as though Jenner was not a human being. At the beginning of his practice, and supported by the uniformly negative results of his variolus texts, it was impossible for him to think otherwise than that vaccination was a perfect preventive. But very soon it was found not to be the case, for among others Cline, in 1804, Professor Newman and even the Royal College of Physicians, in 1807, noticed the occurrence of *modified* small-pox. But if Jenner was at first a little over sanguine in his opinion, not knowing perhaps that small-pox itself was not a certain safeguard against its second attack, much of the failure of his prophesy is due to other causes, which it would be needless to recount within the compass of this letter.

Another instance of the way anti-vaccinationists manipulate figures appears in the third para. : here, alluding to the occurrence of small-pox deaths since the passing of the Act, he needs must lump them together in order to swell the total, and not content with that, he draws an annual average and estimates, as only a statistician can do, the number of cases that must have occurred, so that we are supposed to have had on an average nearly 1,600 cases of small-pox every year. Now it happens that the actual number of cases is available for the epidemic of 1882-83, which is 2,429, and for the years 1888, 1889, and 1890, which are 712, 507, and 219, with 482, 304, and 150 deaths, respectively ; it will be seen that, after making every allowance for omission and neglect, they would still fall far short of the tremendous figures which the ingenuity of statisticians have sprung upon us.

You have already commented on Mr. Doxsey's uncharitable remarks with respect to the difference in the numbers of primary vaccination and birth registration. Mr. Doxsey apparently thinks that the *bonus* system obtains here as in England. Moreover, the system of work here utterly precludes the possibility of any excess in the numbers of vaccination being shown; for the work is carried on at fixed public Vaccine Stations, where, owing to the multiplicity of hands employed for registration, vaccination, and supervision, and the issue of vaccination certificates after inspection, it would be simply impossible for such irregularity as Mr. Doxsey insinuates to occur.

In respect of Mr. Doxsey's objection to the deduction of deaths under one year, in order to get at the number of children, under one year of age, available for vaccination, all I would say is, that it may be technically right, but the calculation is departmentally correct. But to satisfy him, I append the following statement of deaths under six months, which is the age at which the law operates here, and even then it will be seen that the numbers of vaccination are still larger than the births ; however that's neither here nor there :—

Years.	Number of Births Registered.	Number of Deaths of Children under six Months.	Number of Children Available for Vaccination.	Number of persons primarily Vaccinated.	Total Number of persons Vaccinated.
1876	13,625	3,824	9,801	16,075	19,515
1877	13,886	4,826	9,060	11,743	14,986
1878	14,038	4,236	9,802	10,566	13,299
1879	14,559	3,613	10,946	12,108	14,739
1880	17,247	4,187	13,060	14,784	16,126
1881	16,638	4,415	12,223	17,949	18,869
1882	15,366	3,864	11,502	22,403	36,885
1883	15,182	4,394	10,788	15,823	18,168
1884	14,637	4,219	10,418	16,168	18,042
1885	14,964	4,124	10,840	16,521	19,196
1886	14,909	3,994	10,915	16,626	17,583
1887	15,429	4,007	11,422	18,470	21,056
1888	16,760	4,465	12,295	19,044	21,728
1889	15,493	4,284	11,209	19,634	23,438
1890	[illegible]	4,001	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In the next para. of his letter Mr. Doxsey calls to serious notice the heavy mortality among infants under one year as much as 40 per cent. and attributes a great proportion of it to the evil effects of vaccination. I wonder why he has not included the number of deaths for higher age periods, say 5 to 10 years; that would have undoubtedly increased the percentage, and made it more appalling, for does not Mr. Doxsey say that the system is "poisoned," and, going further, why should not the death of every vaccinated person be laid at the door of the vaccinator ? But as the discrediting of compulsory infantile vaccination is evidently his object, he must needs make the most of his hobby. Even at the risk of lengthening this letter I cannot forbear exposing the casuistry of the writer. I have already said that the compulsory law operates at six months of infant life ; now let us see the details of his infant mortality as given by Mr. Doxsey, dividing it into three age periods, *viz.*, 1 to 30 days, 1 to 6 months, and above 6 months and under one year. I could give similar figures for a longer number of years but it would be unnecessary. The births are given opposite each year and the percentages are calculated after the manner of Mr. Doxsey :—

Years.	Number of births registered.	Deaths of children under 6 months.			Deaths of children from 6 to 12 months	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths of children under 6 months to 100 births.
		1 to 30 days.	1 to 6 months.	Total.			
1881	16,638	2,513	1,902	4,415	1,934	21,856	26·54
1882	15,366	2,173	1,691	3,864	1,902	20,418	25·14
1883	15,182	2,282	2,112	4,394	2,187	23,530	28·94
1884	14,637	2,315	1,901	4,219	2,174	22,542	28·82
1885	14,964	2,196	1,928	4,124	2,165	21,850	27·56
1886	14,909	2,219	1,775	3,994	1,938	20,071	26·79
1887	15,429	2,230	1,777	4,007	1,946	20,513	25·97
1888	16,760	2,367	2,098	4,465	2,191	22,421	26·64
	1,23,885	18,295	15,187	33,482	16,487	1,73,254	26·94

Taking them in a lump it will be seen that the infant mortality for the three age periods was 18,295, 15,187, and 16,487 respectively ; the mortality during the first six months of infant life, when, for obvious reasons, few infants are vaccinated, and certainly can't be approached by law, was 33,482 ; that is more than two-thirds of the deaths in the first year of life occurred within six months of birth. No unprejudiced observer would dream of attributing these deaths to an operation which never occurred, but the anti-vaccinationists unbaffled might even go the length (and there is, indeed, no limit to their ingenuity) of attributing the deaths to diseased constitutions from vaccinated parents ! So much for the "awefully heavy death-rate." I may *en passant* say that the mode of calculation adopted by the writer is not the correct one ; for it is generally the practice to calculate the proportion of deaths to the total living population. In making the above remarks, I should not be understood to underrate the importance of the question of heavy mortality, for it is evident that where such prevails, the average "expectation of life" must be greatly reduced, and must greatly affect the vitality of the community generally. But to saddle the causes on vaccination should be deprecated. One of the weapons of the anti-vaccinationists would appear to be ridicule. Mr. Doxsey objects to your description of "pure matter as clear almost as crystal" on the ground that the virus of a disease cannot be "pure." Mr. Doxsey might have known that yours is not a professional journal but is intended for the lay general public ; so that he might have had the courtesy to be indulgent. But setting aside "poetry" it may be desirable to ask Mr. Doxsey whether a disease virus cannot be "pure" in the sense of being void of any adventitious substances. Surely, he might have known this much.

Passing on to the reference of the existence of skin affections amongst native infants which, by the way, is a notorious fact, and the opinions of certain medical gentlemen as to the occurrence of disease consequent upon vaccination, it would still be worth noting that with all the mighty endeavours to discredit vaccination, they pick out a few cases (supposing of course that the facts are as they have been stated) from the millions of vaccinations performed in the country. We may be sure that they must have strained every effort to collect these cases ; and after all what are 200 cases against the millions of operations ? The question is how many of them were really due to vaccination. Remembering the precautions which are usually inculcated upon public vaccinators, and which ought to be adopted by them in the discharge of their duty, and remembering also the innumerable operations performed all over the world, in all of which it would be more than human to expect every individual operator to exercise the requisite care and watchfulness, I venture to think that the accidents, if any, are comparatively speaking trifling ; for when the worst that can be said of them is said, and the utmost capital made out of them, it would be conceded that they are the results of carelessness only. But looking over the list of maladies attributed to vaccination by the English Committee it would, I think, be admitted by any unbiassed professional man that the majority of them, such as, inflammation, erisypelas, &c., are as likely to follow any other surgical operation, if proper care is not taken as vaccination. The only diseases for serious consideration are syphilis and scrofula, hence the great need for the spread of animal vaccination.

Mr. Doxsey closes his letter with a fling at the vaccinationists through the agency of Dr. Creighton, who claims to have "knocked the bottom out of a grotesque superstition." Whatever might have been the policy which dictated the insertion of Dr. Creighton's article in such a world-renowned work as the "Encyclopædia Britannica" it is not for an humble individual like me to say, although I have my own private opinion about it. Nevertheless, to say that the anti-vaccinationists "have knocked the bottom" out of a universally adopted preventive measure appears to be not a little impertinent. I may as well refer Mr. Doxsey to the work of McVail, where he has thoroughly exposed the fallacies of the anti-vaccinationists arguments and statistics and notably those of Dr. A. R. Wallace. I may also refer him to the minutes of evidence given by Dr. Wallace and Mr. Tebb before the Royal Commission, which no impartial critic holds to be very complimentary, to this notoriety-loving fraternity. On the other hand, what better and more convincing evidence of the benefits of vaccination is needed for the generality of us than that of Surgeon T. H. Parke of the Stanley expedition.—Yours, &c.,

S. V. K.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presides at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences to-day. There are in all nine cases, implicating eight prisoners, one of whom is indicted for two distinct offences, six of the prisoners being Hindus and two Mahomedans. There are two cases of murder ; one of an attempt to murder ; one of kidnapping ; one of committing mischief by fire ; one of an attempt to commit robbery ; and three of theft. Seven of the cases have been committed by Mr. Hamilton, and two by Mr. Richardson. The following is a synopsis of the calendar :—

1. Fakeera Ookerda, committed by Mr. Richardson, for theft in a building.
2. Barma Bhuku, held to bail by the High Court on committal by Mr. Hamilton, for kidnapping.
3. Govind Appa, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for murder.
4. Luxmon Rama, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for an attempt to commit robbery.
5. The same prisoner, committed by the same Magistrate, for theft in a building used as a human dwelling.
6. Hari Gopal, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for murder.
7. Salamatrai Hunmantrai, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for theft.
8. Mirza Hasson Ali Mirza Mahomed, committed by Mr. Richardson, for an attempt to commit murder.
9. Jan Mahomed Oosman, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for committing mischief by fire.

MATRICULATION REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Matriculation Examination is the pivot on which our whole educational system revolves and it is not matter for surprise that the proposal of the Syndicate to effect certain far-reaching changes in the curriculum of that examination has caused more perturbation, in and out of the Senate, than any other academic question, of our time.

As I have given much thought to the subject, I think I shall be able to help towards a clearer understanding of some of the points under discussion, if you will permit me to lay my views before your readers. I may premise that I was a member of the Special Committee of Fellows of the University, on whose recommendations the proposed changes are based.

There are, I firmly believe, four causes that have contributed, more or less, to bring about a deterioration of Matriculation English :—(1) The introduction of translation as an alternative for paraphrase ; (2) the recognition of Persian and (recently of) French as Classical Languages ; (3) the abolition of the English oral ; and (4) the rescindment of the rule that prevented school-boys from appearing in the examination without the assent of their masters.

One of your correspondents, Mr. Savage, from his experience of one or two private native schools, where he was for some time employed as an English tutor, has jumped to the conclusion that "the inability of native students to catch what is spoken by their European professors" is due to "the fact that English in native schools is not taught by Englishmen." But the complaint so far as Bombay and Poona matriculates are concerned is not about "English as she is spoke" but about "English as she is writ," as will be seen from the report of Dr. Gray, the foremost among those by whom the Matriculation Examination of our University is condemned ; and, if matriculates from other parts of the presidency are unable to follow college lectures, it is only for a month or two till they get accustomed to the rapid utterance, or, in some cases, the peculiar Scotch or foreign accent of their professors. School-boys in Bombay and Poona have no better opportunities of conversing with Englishmen than Mofussil school-boys, and the superiority of the former over the latter in colloquial English arises simply from the fact that in Bombay and Poona there are more English-speaking natives than there are in other parts of the presidency. What Mr. Savage says is a most unmerited slur not only on the old and experienced native graduates, who have for years been earning golden opinions as teachers of English from the highest educational authorities, but also on the distinguished English scholars whose pupils they were at school and college and from whose lips chiefly they have learnt to speak English. If these veteran school-masters, trained under eminent educationists like Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. Chatfield, Prof. Hughlings, and Dr. Wordsworth, are so woefully deficient in their knowledge of English as to be incapable of speaking it, and consequently of teaching it, with the right pronunciation and inflection, of what use is it to recommend that "English and no less History should be taught by Europeans ?" Besides, every European is not an Englishman and every Englishman is not a scholar, and if "more than one Parsee schoolmaster in this city" prefer such European teachers of English as are available for Indian schools to native graduates, trained under the best masters, it must be more by way of an advertisement of their schools than because they attach any special value to the services of such Europeans. In England French is taught chiefly by Frenchmen and yet see what Dr. Fitch, the same authority that Mr. Savage has quoted in connection with "audition," says about the difficulty encountered by educated Englishmen when in France to follow the talk of the French :—

> "Is it not the painful experience of many of us who may be very familiar with book-French, and able to read the language fluently, that when we once cross the Channel, and hear it rapidly uttered, we are confused, and cannot follow it fast enough. Here and there a word, which happens to be the key-word or significant word in the sentence wholly escapes us, and this causes the entire sentence to be unintelligible. We wonder why people will talk so fast, forgetting that our own habitual speech is often just as rapid, just as full of contractions and elisions ; and that, after all, we do not know a language for speaking purposes, unless we can think in it as fast as a person usually talks."

Does Dr. Fitch recommend as a remedy for this that none but Frenchmen should be employed to teach French ? Nothing of the sort. On the contrary he is of opinion that where "scholarly Englishmen who have learnt French well enough to think and converse well in it" are to be had, they should be preferred to French ushers, who "as a class are without the general liberal education which you look for in English assistants" and who "are at a great disadvantage in the explanation in English of the meanings of the rules, and especially in comparing French idioms with English."

Mr. Savage, and those who think like him, cannot have heard of native schools that are reported by responsible educational officers to have improved as much in English (especially pronunciation) as in all other subjects, since passing from European into native hands.

I shall now proceed to show how the four causes I have mentioned (though two of them outwardly appear to have no connection whatever with English) have operated to affect the quality of Matriculation English.

While paraphrase was compulsory and the oral examination was in force, both teachers and learners considered it incumbent on them to pay particular attention to the study of standard English authors like Shakespeare and Milton, Johnson and Addison, Cowper and Scott, Goldsmith and Macaulay. But when the alternative of translation was introduced, all those to whom the English paper was a stumbling-block found a great obstacle removed from their path and began to manifest marked indifference to the study of English literature. The discipline of Government and aided schools then became irksome to those whose sole object was to pass the Matriculation, by hook or by crook, and who could not be brought to see the utility of studies that did not directly "pay" in that examination. The proprietors of private schools were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity thus created for them by the University, and getting hold of the disaffected pupils of the Matriculation classes of Government and aided schools, by all sorts of wheedling arts, they often succeeded in getting results quite as good outwardly as those obtained by the best-conducted schools. School-keeping in the hands of these men then rapidly degenerated into something worse than a shop-keeping affair, and these manufacturers of Matriculates vied with one another not only in advertising their success in all the leading vernacular papers but also in issuing spiteful handbills, in which they crowed over those whom they had surpassed and ran down the results obtained by their rivals. The oral, however, still existed ; and, though carrying only 50 marks against the 150 assigned to the paper examination, and though so laxly and hurriedly conducted as to be regarded as nothing better than a farce, it prevented, whilst it was in force, the study of English literature from falling into utter neglect in all but the best-conducted schools. But since the abolition of the oral it has become possible for the candidates to scrape through the Matriculation Examination without the slightest acquaintance with English literature. All that they now find it necessary to do by way of preparation in English, after coming up to the Matriculation class, is to write (or copy from Composition Manuals), and after correction, to commit to memory, a few essays on subjects likely to be prescribed ; to do a few exercises in translation ; and to cram up the English idioms and difficult points of English Grammar, given in books like "Rowe and Webb's Hints on the Study of English." Thus equipped, the Matriculation candidate thinks he is capable of facing the strictest examiners in English. Still, the necessity of passing the School Preliminary Examination, whilst the school-certificate rule was in force, compelled candidates in Government and aided schools to continue to pay attention to the English text-books in prose and poetry taught in class, but since the abolition of that wholesome rule it has become somewhat difficult, even in the best schools, to get Matriculation candidates to pay as much attention as before to regular class work. The University, instead of co-operating as before with heads of schools in preventing half-prepared candidates from appearing in the examination, has for some years, probably for the sake of a little additional revenue, been playing into the hands of school-boys who are not permitted by their head-masters to appear in the examinations by inviting them in effect to make a false statement in their application that they come from "private tuition." (See *University Calender*, foot note ; to Form D.) Can anything be more demoralizing than such a practice ?

For these reasons, it is in my opinion absolutely necessary that paraphrase should be made a *sine qua non* in the Matriculation, and that the old certificate rule should be re-imposed. I am aware that paraphrase has acquired a bad name as "the process of turning good English into bad." But is not translation also in the hands of beginners the process of turning good vernacular into bad English or *vice-versa* ? For teaching purposes paraphrase is not quite so useful as translation, but for examining purposes it is a much better test, as it requires a much greater command over a language than translation. The mere substitution of other words is no paraphrase, and ought not to deceive an intelligent examiner. I am surprised that a practical educationist like my friend, Mr. Modak, has pronounced against paraphrase, and thus given a handle to its opponents to disparage it. Can it be that his zeal for the Vernaculars has somewhat warped his judgment in this particular ?

With regard to the oral, I am not prepared to recommend that it should be revived, because I think it is impossible to conduct it satisfactorily while the number of candidates remains so large as it is.

The abolition of the school-certificate rule has operated much more mischievously than any other measure by simply swamping the examination with badly-prepared candidates. Last year, out of 2,957 candidates for Matriculation, only 744 passed the examination. Of the 2,213 that failed no fewer than 1,357 are put down as belonging to private tuition, but it is well known that the majority of them were school-boys, whom their head-masters did not consider fit to appear in the examination. If the institution of the School Final Examination has had any effect in diminishing the numbers appearing for Matriculation, that effect has been more than neutralized by the removal of the school certificate check. From my school alone so many as 19 boys, who were found utterly unfit after a careful Preliminary Examination, appeared "privately" last year, and, strange to say, three of them managed to scrape through. Out of 29 boys sent up by me, 21 passed and only 8 failed, but two of these eight were amongst my best pupils. I do not, however, blame the examiners for such results. It is no easy task to pick out the few grains of wheat that may be hidden in a bushel of chaff. It is impossible for four examiners to go through nearly 3,000 long English papers in about a month (in addition to their other duties) with anything like perfect justice to the candidates.

I shall now point out how the recognition of Persian and French as Classical Languages has also injuriously affected the quality of English, though in a minor degree, and chiefly in the case of Parsee and Mahomedan candidates. Before the recognition of these easy modern languages as Classical Languages, almost all Parsee and Mahomedan candidates selected Latin as their second language, and no one can deny that the study of Latin promotes that of English. English literature is steeped in Latin and Latin "lights up" more than half the words in English, An acquaintance with Latin therefore goes a great way towards a correct understanding of English besides, Latin being a difficult language to teach requires much more competent teachers than Persian or French, and contact with such teachers is in itself a great advantage. Persian is taught by Munshees and others having generally but a very indifferent acquaintance with English, and therefore often employing Hindustani or Gujerati as the medium of instruction. French is taught chiefly by European foreigners, very few of whom speak English well enough to improve that of their pupils. But there is so much opposition to the elimination of Persian and French from the classical list that I am afraid the whole scheme will split on this rock.

You will thus see that the proposed scheme has my hearty approval because it seeks to remove most of the causes that have brought about the evil complained of.

I am not an advocate of the introduction of the Vernaculars into the Arts Course or even into the curriculum of the Matriculation Examination, but I have no objection to the translation paper required by the new scheme, as it will furnish a good additional test of English. This paper will be no additional burden to the native candidates, not even to the Parsees, though there is as much difference between the Gujerati they speak at home and the Gujerati they learn at school, as there is, say, between North-English or the Lowland Scottish dialect and the Queen's English. The European and Eurasian candidates are the only ones that, as Mr. Savage has pointed out, will be affected by the new measure ; but they have at present to learn one language less than the native candidates, besides having a great advantage over the latter in English ; and the new scheme is an eminently just one, as it equalizes the burden on all. It is as much to the advantage of the European to learn the language of those among whom his lot is cast, as it is to the advantage of the natives to learn the language of their rulers. But if any candidate has an insuperable repugnance to the Indian Vernaculars, the scheme allows him the option of taking up French, German, or Persian. The London Matriculation makes four languages compulsory, two of which are classical, Latin and Greek, and two modern, English and French or German. Is it manly on the part of the European in India to complain of being over burdened if he is required to show a knowledge of but three languages, one only of which is classical and one is required only for translation purposes.

But, though I do not think that the changes proposed by the Syndicate deserve the adverse criticism to which they have been subjected. I quite go with those who say that the Syndicate ought not to have left the School Final untouched while proposing to reform the Matriculation. It cannot be denied that the School Final is a failure. In fact, I predicted at the time it was instituted that it would be a failure unless made a branch of the Matriculation, that examination being all the rage. The School Final is a failure, also because, though ostensibly a more difficult examination than the Matriculation, it gives those who pass it a lower status, and because instead of being more practical than the Matriculation, it is, if anything more, literary than that examination. So long as the School Final remains what it is, it is useless to think of making the Matriculation purely a college entrance examination. If, instead of instituting a separate examination like the School Final, the University had only added a few voluntary subjects to the Matriculation, the Matriculation itself would have fulfilled both its functions much more efficiently than the two separate examinations do at present. I am, therefore, of opinion that the School Final should be abolished, and that those who do not wish to proceed to the University after Matriculation should be permitted to substitute in that examination an Indian Vernacular or French, German, or Persian, for a Classical Language and Drawing for Euclid. All other subjects should be the same for both classes of candidates, and those who matriculate without a Classical Language and Euclid should, in the event of their changing their mind, be at liberty to qualify for admission into college by satisfying the college professors in these subjects or by passing in them at a subsequent Matriculation Examination. Candidates who take up a Classical Language and Euclid should be asked to deposit all their answer-papers in a separate box from those who take up the alternative subjects, so that the papers of the former could be examined before those of the latter and the results in the one case declared earlier than in the other. In this way the numbers would be almost equally divided and the examiners would not have to hurry through their work. As the re-imposition of the school certificate check would considerably diminish the number of candidates, it would not be necessary to make arrangements for larger *mandaps* than at present ; but even should larger *mandaps*, or, for greater convenience, two separate *mandaps*, be required, that in itself would be no great difficulty.

If I may, therefore, venture to suggest a policy to the Senate, I think the best course for that body is to pass only the first proposal standing in Principal Oxenham's name—that concerning the re-imposition of the school-certificate check—and refer the whole of the second proposal back to the Syndicate, with a recommendation to consider the question of the utility, or otherwise of retaining the School Final Examination before bringing forward any scheme to reform the Matriculation Examination.—Yours, &c.,

D. N. WADIA.

Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, Nov. 19.

OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I have a suggestion to make with regard to the use of oil in storms to prevent the heavy seas from breaking, which may be of use to seamen. Only the other day we had another of the many recent instances of the successful use of oil for this purpose in the case of the ship "Matterhorn," the master using oil with marked success whilst drifting across the Eastern Reef at the Sandheads, during the recent cyclone, an ugly spot which I know well, and on which there must have been a tremendous sea running.

I think I am right in saying that if the oil could be thrown on the sea well to windward of the ship the effect would be still more beneficial. And this I propose to do by firing a shell filled with oil and containing a light bursting charge to a distance of 50, 100, or 200 yards to windward. The shell could be of copper and fired with a light charge of powder from a small *chambered* mortar kept on board for the purpose. The shell could be made to burst in the air, when a shower of oil would descend on the water and rapidly cover the surface with the necessary film of oil. Practical experience would determine the best distance to which to throw the shell.—Yours, &c.,

ELIAS B. FERGUS.

Wadwan, 18th November.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET. BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will hold their usual Auction sale, at their Rooms, as follows :—

4 sets of English-made pony harness (brown leather).
4 Gent's ridding saddles.
1 case felt hats.
1 " samples of Bohemian glassware.
10 cases Duperfil's champagne.
5 " raki wine.
4 " containing 100 lbs. Ceylon tea.
On account and at the risk of the underwriter—
7 cases clocks, S. W. damaged.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, November 20, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome F.P blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also Roberts' and Mackenzie-made furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, by Treacher, first-rate Singer's sewing machine on stand, with cabinet, glass fish aquarium, with gold fish, first-rate oil paintings, Persian and English carpets. Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, fancy door curtains, English cooking stove, etc., the property of D. THELENBERG, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 100 BALES GREY YARN.

On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Soonderdass Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Chunilal Maganlal—100 bales, each 100 lbs. 16s. mule yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

19 cases each 4 doz quarts Pilsener beer.
6 " 6 " pints "
53 cases pickles.
1 case 50 dozen shuttles.
2 cases 100 tins saffron.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Ebram Hajee Fuckeer Mahomed—
143—3225-26—2 cases brackets, magic lanterns, plates, &c.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Abdoolally Myasaheb Tyabally, ex s. s. Braunfels—
14 bales demy paper.
On account and at the risk of Kadurbhoy Russoolbhoy, ex s. s. Poseidon—
F F 1308 & Co. } 6091-93 3 cases "Lion" gold paper.
On account and at the risk of Ahmedaliy Tazbhoy and son—
A T & S 11935-96, 2 cases hardware.
On account and at the risk of Essajee Noorbhoy—
E-N 11706-7,2 cases pit and web saws.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Singer's ball bearing bicycle, in good order.
1 strong second-hand victoria.
1 serviceable and strong mail-phaeton,
1 handsome double-seated brougham, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 5, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, &c, the property of Surgeon-Major CARSON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale,

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM & Co., BOMBAY, FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Consisting, amongst others, of Silvestre's Universal Palæography, 4 vols.; Raphael's Bible Illustrations; The Pinetum Britannicum, 3 vols; Portfolio of Indian Art; La Decoration Arabe; Jones' Grammar of Ornament; Hogarth's Engraved Works; The Great Cathedrals of the World,—all in folio; Distant Butterflies of the Malay Peninsula; Donovan's Insects of China; Cyclopædia of Painters, 4 vol.; Cervantes Don Quixote, by Watts,—all in quarto; Balfour's Cyclopaedia of India and the adjacent countries; Burton's Arabian Nights, 6 vols; Bradley's Dictionary of Minaturists, 3 vols.; and his Guilio Clovio, 1 vol.; Thomas Bewick's Works, 5 vols., all in octavo.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Marine Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER, at 2 p.m., the above consignment of books, Catalogues of which can be obtained on application at their Rooms or at the Office of Messrs Latham and Co., No. 48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 20, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong Victoria, with removable coach box.
1 do palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 bay arab pony, height 13-3½, rising 4 years, goes well in saddle, believed sound.
1 chesnut arab, 14-1, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong palaquin office shigram, in good order.
1 chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in harness.
1 second-hand strong rib dog-cart in very good order.
1 buffaloe, young, in calf, 12 seers when in full milk, and 4 seers now.
1 strong landau, in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, Cambay carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of H. E. WINTER, Esq , C. S., proceeded to Europe.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

TO MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sale by Public Auction, on the Oval, opposite the Sailors' Home, the property of J. McCALLAM, E.I.C.S.—

1 Sleeping pal, 15 by 12, double fly.
1 double pole tent, 12½ by 13, with verandas and bathroom attached.
2 rowties, each 13½ by 12.
1 necessary tent.
The above is now on view.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Hornby Road, Fort, next to Sir J. J. Baronet's House.

Pursuant to the Final decree made in suit No. 85 and appeal No. 639 of 1888 and bearing date the 28th day of April, 1890, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, by Messrs BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m.—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Road and Raghunath Dadaji Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Perozbai, daughter of the late Sir Jamsedji Jeejeebhoy, First Baronet, on or towards the south by Borah Musjed Cross Lane, on or towards the eastpartly by the said Agiary premises of the late Cursetjee Manekjee and partly by the house of the said Perozbai, and on or towards the west partly by the said Hornby Row and partly by Raghunath Dadajee Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the abovenamed appellant and first Defendant, SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMANJEE.

For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, with two Bungalows and Stables, at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from the administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Shaik Essau bin Curtas, late of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd November next, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz., bungalow and stables belonging to the said estate, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the two Bungalows and the stables standing thereon, fronting the Bellasis Road, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 5,431-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old No. 481, new No. a-13983, old Survey No. 247, and new Survey No. 32-3562, 2-7-3566, 1-3575, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No.— and bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of Ardeseer Bejonjee Limboowalla and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bottlewalla, on the west partly by land included in new Survey No. 3574, now or formerly belonging to Hajee Mahomed Jitekar, and partly by portion of old race course, on the north by land included in new Survey Nos. 3562 and 3563, and on the south by the Bellasis Road. The said property is known as the Shaik Essau bin Curtas Stables, and was used for purpose of the said stable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, hondsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, very handsome one, two, three, four and five lights gas chandeliers, one large size horoscope with views, a handsome strong English-built and spring victoria, a strong English-built mail-phaeton, a strong built buggy, &c, the property of PREMJEE TRICUMDAS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Bird Cage." Middle Colaba, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of large Japanese; palms, begonias, ferns, lillies, roses, &c., &c., the property of T. MURRELL, Esq.

The plants will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 20, 1891.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Billous Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

WALERS ! WALERS ! ! WALERS ! ! !

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars Apply to

Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
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CUMMINS' PATENT,
GUARANTEED
COTTON BALING PRESSES.
OUTTURN FROM 200 TO 400 BALES PER DAY.
ADVANTAGES.
COST OF HOOP, FUEL, GUNNY, AND LABOUR
REDUCED 35 TO 45 PER CENT.
MEASUREMENT OF BALES
REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.
400 LBS. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.
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The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps, no hard side.

BALES 300, 400, 500, OR 800 POUNDS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
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Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf of the Firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE
BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ON APPLICATION.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON W C., ENGLAND.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.......................... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

A DECLINE of ¾ per cent. in French Rentes in Paris, at 93¼, due doubtless to the causes which affected the Funds at the beginning of the week, took place yesterday ; but Consols in London were unaltered at 95 ; and Indian Sterling Loan at 106½ ; the market rates of discount being also unchanged. Bar Silver recovered the 1-16d. last on Tuesday, being again quoted at 43⅜d. per oz. ; but Rupee Securities were unaltered in Fours, at £74, though ⅛ per cent. lower in 4½ per cents, at £72⅞. In New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 94½ cents per oz. ; though with Demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·84 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 436,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 94·75 to 94·90 cents.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the 30 lakhs offered were allotted at 1s. 4 21-32d., Bombay taking 22½ lakhs, Calcutta 6¼ lakhs, and Madras 1¼ lakh, the rate obtained showing a decline of 1/32d. from that of the previous weekly allotments. An extra sale of two lakhs on Calcutta was afterwards made at 1s. 4 23-32d. It is announced that 30 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks made no change in their buying rate on India, which remained at 1s. 4 7-16d. at 30 days' sight.

The Wheat Market was firmer again, with White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool ¼d. per cental dearer, at 8s. 5d., ex-quay, No. 1 Soft Red being unchanged in value, at 8s. 10½d. per cental. Bombay Linseed was quiet and unchanged. Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening, Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. The spot price of Mid-Americans remained at 4⅜d., and Surats were unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were 3-32d. higher, in all positions. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Quotations from New York come unchanged both for Spot and Arrival Cotton, at 8 1-16 cents for ready Mid-Uplands, and 8·05 cents for February Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 45,000 bales : and the figures to date give the following comparison between the arrivals this season and those in the two preceding years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Wednesday's Receipts.	45,000	30,000	42,000
Four days' do. ...	237,000	177,000	203,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,060,000	2,843,000	2,700,000

Business in our local market has been upon a very small scale to-day, and the feeling has been quiet, but there has been no further change in rates. The Mills have taken 700 bales of old stuff consisting of 500 Caranja, at Rs. 157-60 : and 100 bales each of Bijapore at Rs. 155 ; and Indore, at Rs. 155 ; the only purchases for export being 250 Bengals, at Rs. 144 ; and 150 Westerns, at Rs. 158-9 per candy.

Ten cents of unseasonable rain fell at Delhi after the date of last advices from the districts ; but this morning's telegrams report a continuance of favourable weather for the maturing Cotton crop over the whole of the area. Cotton had commenced to arrive in small quantities, at the district marts in the Bengal circle, and at Dhulia in the Oomrawattee circle ; and at Barsee arrivals were expected early ; while in other districts of the same circle picking had become general. The crop is reported excellent in the Wadwan district of the Dhollera circle. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, all crops were suffering from want of rain, and its absence was causing anxiety.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Only a moderate export business has been passing in these markets to-day. The tone of the former has been steady, and the latter quiet ; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	872	bales.
Wheat	48,772	cwts.
Linseed..	6,991	"
Rapeseed..	687	"
Gingelly	3,966	"
Poppyseed	915	"
Ground Nuts	623	"

FREIGHTS are steady. A May loading steamer is reported to have been fixed at 24s. 6d. per ton, under open charter.

EXCHANGE opening at last evening's closing rates, the market has been steady throughout the day, although business has been very quiet both ways. Three months' sight Credits, for April-May delivery, have been quoted at 1s. 4 31-32d. ; and Bank Telegraphic, for March-April transfer, at 1s. 4⅞d. ; ready rates being as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 4 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 4⅞d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·77½.	"

The weekly official Returns relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 18th Nov., 1891...........	Rs.	14,11,000
Silver received during the week	"	708,000
	Rs.	21,52,000
New Coin paid during the week	"	3,01,000
	Rs.	18,51,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	12,91,000
	Rs.	31,42,000
Last week	"	32,90,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active and advancing, Banks having been both buyers and sellers, but chiefly the latter for the 5th January account. Rates for Fours have advanced 3-16 to 5-16 per cent., closing at 106 13-16 to ⅞ for cash, 106⅞ for this month's Settlement, and 106 9-16 for January, 105½, nominal, being still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have remained quiet in tone and generally unchanged in value at our quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 19.

The French Mail steamer Dennah from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera........................	3⅞

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight.	1 4 7-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95
3 per cent. French Rentes.........	93¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4½ per cent. "	72⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..........	106½
Bar Silver	43⅜

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Message in Code language may now be accepted for Brazil.
Mauritius Mail closes at Colombo 4 p.m. 21st.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th November, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	...
Teheran	19	12	5 p.m.	1	50
Suez........................	19	2	50 p.m.	..	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 19th November, 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta........	..	59	–	1
" Kurrachee	..	18	–	1
" Madras	..	30	–	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PREVOST—MANT—November 18, at St Thomas Cathedral (Bombay), by the Rev F N Hill, Francis Augustin Prevost, younger son of Col Thomas William Prevost, 25, Moray Place, Edinburgh, to Maud Ellen Mant.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—November 9, at Aurangabad, the wife of A K Armstrong, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.
BENBOW—November 13, at Landour, the wife of Captain Benbow, King's Dragoon Guards, of a son.
GLADSTONE—November 15, at Darjiling, the wife of W B Gladstone, Esq, of a son.
HARRISON—November 11, at Gonda, the wife of Lieut-Colonel W P Harrison, Deputy Commissioner of Kheri, of a son.
NUGENT—November 9, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of William Nugent, Esq., of "Lonsdale," Bezwada, of a daughter.
TOMORY—November 15, at Calcutta, the wife of Rev Alex. Tomory, Duff College, of a son.
TOOGOOD—November 6, at Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of F Toogood, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DRUMMOND—GIBBON—November 7, at Betteah, by the Rev J Richardson, Harold F Drummond, Opium, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late James Gibbon, Aberdeen, Scotland.
TROTMAN—PARK—November 16, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, John William, second son of the late Adolphus Trotman, of Painswick, Gloucestershire, to Annie Louise, only daughter of Stephen Parks, of Upton Manor, Essex.
WHITE—HIGGINS—November 14, at Stephen's Church, Calcutta, by the Venerable F R Michell, Archdeacon of Calcutta, William Edward White, Bengal Staff Corps, only son of the late Colonel W E White, Madras Army, to Jane, younger daughter of the late Major Higgins, Bengal Army.

DEATH.

LESLIE—November 15, at Calcutta, Mary Ann Underwood Leslie, relict of the Rev Andrew Leslie, of Calcutta, aged 78.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1891.

IT is very ominous for the British income-tax payer that just at this season the *Times* should open its columns to two Cassandras predicting woe to the Empire from the feebleness of the Army. The leading journal let Mr. Arnold Forster down in September with a dressing from "Your Military Correspondent," who pointed out that his letters affirming that the autumn manœuvres had proved to demonstration that the service is not only going, but has actually gone, to the devil, were written by a civilian who did not understand what he was talking about. Now the utterances of this candid critic, supplemented by those of some one who appears to be in the secrets of the War Office, are solemnly recommended to the attention of statesmen and the country as deserving of the most serious consideration. Side by side with the telegram mentioning this portent, is the announcement that next Session the Government will propose the addition of five thousand men to the strength of the Royal Marines. This increase is, of course, due to the approaching completion of the first batch of war vessels provided for by the vote of £20,000,000 for the strengthening of the Navy. There has been an augmentation in the number of seamen, and there will doubtless be a further increase in that branch as the new men-of-war become ready for their complement of men. The strengthening of the first line of defence being provided for, it is doubtless the intention to come to Parliament for grants to effect the proportionate increase in the effective of the second line of defence. It is quite in accordance with precedent in such cases that everything should be shown in the gloomiest colours, and the necessity for putting matters on a more satisfactory footing made as apparent as possible. Mr. Arnold Forster is a past master in the art of raising a cry of alarm, which will thrill through the country and awaken the sleeping. Addressing the *Times* two months since on the condition of the home army, he claimed that the "absolute transformation" effected during the last five years in the Navy, was due to the trumpet blast blown by himself seven years ago, proclaiming that the British Navy was altogether inadequate to the work it had to perform. But bad as the Navy was then, he affirms that the army is now in a still worse case—"in a condition of dangerous and disgraceful inefficiency and disorganisation." Whether by accident or design the letter to the editor of the *Times* immediately following this remarkable pronouncement pointedly asks Mr. George Curzon—who had stated that it would be criminal and suicidal to withdraw from Egypt—how England can possibly with her small army hold Egypt in the event of war, and at the same time provide for the defence of the Indian frontier and the Colonies. The present Under-Secretary of State for India was asked to consider the facts, and *think*, and then give the public the result of his reflections. Mr. Curzon would get little encouragement to hope for the best from Mr. Arnold-Forster, as he goes the length of declaring that the performances of the First Army Corps, during the recent manœuvres, were not only unsatisfactory but humiliating. And he asserted that the true cause was to be found in the fact that the broad principles on which the army is raised, organized, and instructed are in direct conflict with common sense, and utterly ignore the human element which is the principal factor to be dealt with. Officers and men know very well the reality of the case, they feel that "they are being played the fool with," and they have no delusions about the condition to which their profession is being reduced. The officers are losing all heart in their work; they are sick and weary of the task of making bricks without straw. The short service men spread an increasing amount of prejudice amongst possible recruits, who in consequence, do not enlist. Happily, the writer did not condescend to particulars or to proofs. As the *Times* has now endorsed his general contention it is possible that he may have supplied the "concrete instances" which, he stated, he had in reserve to justify the propositions that our cavalry are without horses, our artillery without guns or train, and the infantry battalions becoming worse year by year. The picture is distressingly gloomy, but the shadows can be deepened ; "the militia is a patent and recognised fraud ; the yeomanry has ceased to exist as a military force." We should have hesitated to give ear to this jeremiad and have allowed it to pass by like the moaning of the wind in a grave yard ; but the leading journal vouches for the prophet, and asks all England to give heed to his words. Still it would be well to ascertain whether there may not be a little—just a little—exaggeration somewhere. Colonel Hall, the *Times'* correspondent at the manœuvres, challenged Mr. Arnold Forster to give the facts on which his sweeping assertions were based, and averred on his own part that the First Army Corps acquitted itself better during the last manœuvres than in previous years. The service journals, however, did not bear out Colonel Hall in this opinion. They complained that the soldiers were in many cases mere boys, and that regiments without their kit suffered severely in marches of twelve or fourteen miles. Why are the young soldiers so very young ? The chief reason is that fully-grown men can do better in civil life than in the army. The only effectual remedy is, in the opinion of experts, compulsory military service ; which is another way of saying that the remedy is unattainable in the present state of public opinion in England. The experts, with a little assistance from Mr. Arnold Forster, may in the course of the next ten years succeed in educating opinion to the point of accepting the principle of compulsory service for the home army. This change would, of course, involve a local long service army for the defence of India and the ocean fortresses. This is, however, looking a little too far ahead. What is of present interest is that the cry of army reform is being raised in London manifestly with a view to heavier estimates during the next session of Parliament.

WE referred a few days since to the efforts made by the Nizam's Government to deal with the mass of claims, many of them fictitious, which are outstanding against the Hyderabad State. Sir Asman Jah has recently passed orders upon the subject, and from these some idea of the extent and nature of these claims may be derived. The claimants certainly deal with big figures. The total of their claims, of which there are fifty-nine, is Rs. 16,21,75,000, a sum before which the price asked for the "Imperial" diamond seems a fleabite, but whose proportions can best be gauged by the fact that it is more than four times the annual revenue of the State. The sum has been reduced by a compromise of two claims—one by Mohant Jogandar Gir, for sixty lakhs and three-quarters. Of this no particulars are available. The other claim—that of Sir Horace Rumbold, for nine and three-quarter lakhs—has been settled for Rs. 4,87,000. Sir Horace Rumbold, who is at present her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, claimed as the representative of one of the chief partners in the firm of Hyderabad bankers, Palmer and Co., who were famous at the beginning of the century. We told the story of his claim when it was settled four years ago, and all that need be now said is that Sir Horace Rumbold, in recovering so large a debt with no other original document of importance than a friendly letter of introduction to Hyderabad from the Prince of Wales, was an exceedingly lucky suitor. The fifteen-and-a-half crores remaining on the list have been divided into two categories—claims instituted during the life-time of the first Sir Salar Jung, but remaining unadjusted at the time of his death, and claims with regard to which there is no proof that they had ever been so preferred. In the first category there are eighteen claims, aggregating Rs. 7,60,13,000 ; in the latter there are twenty-one, aggregating nearly eight crores. The claims in the first category range from a little over two-and-a-half lakhs to over three lakhs, and there are three others in eight figures each. The method which Sir Asman Jah has determined to pursue in dealing with these is very simple. As was done with claims of a similar nature in the time of the first Sir Salar Jung, an endeavour will be made to compromise them, and as a preliminary to this, a commission, with a thoroughly competent and trusted president in the person of Mr. A. J. Dunlop, has been constituted, to enquire into the merits of each claim, and report upon them to Government. One commendable feature of the method of inquiry that has been determined upon is that the claimants will have to establish their demands in person, and will not be allowed to be represented by counsel. The intervention of counsel in previous proceedings of this kind has not in all cases facilitated or accelerated settlement, and the Minister's direction on this point will, we believe, be generally approved of by those who know anything of the history of these claims. In cases in which a compromise is found to be unsuitable, or in which endeavours to arrive at one lead to no result, the claimants will be left to seek redress by the ordinary legal means. The terms of the Resolution are not quite explicit upon the point, but we gather that a time of grace is to be given during which suits may be instituted ; at the end of that period suits will be subject to the provisions of the Law of Limitation—that is to say, as we understand it, that many of them will be time-barred. There remains, then, the other category, consisting of claims of nearly forty years' standing at the least, as they were allowed to lie dormant during the whole period of Sir Salar Jung's Ministry, which lasted from 1853 to 1883. These have not *prima facie* much to recommend them, and no one will think that the present Minister takes a harsh view in saying that the Nizam's Government see no reason to treat them with any special indulgence. The claimants are told that they are at liberty, if they choose to do so on their own responsibility, to seek redress in the competent courts of law, subject to the requirements of the laws of limitation and Court fees. What room the Hyderabad Laws of Limitation will leave to claims dating back to Chandu Lall's or Suraj-ul-Mulk's time, and which were allowed to sleep during Sir Salar Jung's thirty years' reign, we do not like to suggest. Some of these claimants to the portentous sum of Rs. 7,96,03,127 5 annas and 4 pies will have the opportunity of finding out. The Minister has given them a challenge, which those who believe in their claims ought not to be slow in taking up.

M. PHILIPPE LEHAULT, in the *Novelle Revue*, is distressed at the progress of British commerce abroad, and finds in the recent opening of the port of Tchung-King to England a peg on which to hang a long indictment of his countrymen. He reads them a long lecture on their lethargy, and propounds a scheme for the establishment, within the confines of China, of French manufacturing concerns. What he wishes them to do is to drive Bombay out of competition, and he maintains that the French can do this if they will. There is an enormous demand for cotton stuffs, he observes, and this demand is at present to a great extent supplied by the importation of yarns from Bombay, which is subsequently woven by means of the most primitive hand-looms on the spot. Here is the great field for French enterprise. Labour is to be had for eighty per cent. less than in France ; there are no strikes, greater discipline, respect for authority, sobriety, activity, and intelligence in the labouring classes ; coal, water, and raw material to be had relatively cheaper than the cotton of Bombay and America. And with all this a practically unlimited market on the spot. It might be expected that with this the roseate picture would be complete. But M. Lehault seeks to make it even more attractive by urging the power of exporting more cheaply than can possibly be done from Europe at the present price of labour. Of course he takes it for granted that Bombay merchants will not seek to checkmate him ; that they are not alive to the advantages offered and at the same time to the value of the data upon which he bases his case.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*—whose message about the Land Indebtedness Commission by the way has been terribly mangled on the way home—discusses in a recent telegram the claims of the three officials who are supposed to be possible successors to Sir Charles Crosthwaite in the portfolio of Public Works. Colonel Pemberton, who is acting in the appointment, is recommended as having technical knowledge and long experience in the Public Works Secretariat. But Colonel Pemberton, it is understood, is not powerfully backed at home, and technical qualifications, whether wisely or unwisely, have not hitherto had the first place given to them amongst the marks of fitness for this post. Sir Charles Pritchard, who is very rightly described as a vigorous administrator, is also named as in the running for the office, and a third postulant is put forward in the very unlikely person of Sir Raymond West. That eminent Member of Council will be surprised to know that he has "earned a reputation as a learned economist," and the Public Works Department will be not less interested in learning that "this knowledge would be useful in dealing with large engineering problems." Doubly precious must juristic learning be if the editing of a masterpiece on Hindu Law yields, as collateral gain, a reputation for great knowledge in economics. However, on this side of India, Sir Raymond West is known rather as a jurist than as a master of economic science, and his appointment to the Ministry of Public Works, whether it would be suitable or not, would serve—to use the language of his own profession—as a "leading case" of a very remarkable kind.

A SUBSCRIPTION list has been started by the Officers of the Indian Marine for the benefit of the widows and children of the native crew who lost their lives through the wreck of the Indian Marine steamer "Enterprize" at Port Blair. Captain Bean, Port Officer, and Captain Shopland have been nominated to receive subscriptions on their behalf. All the men belonged to the Bombay Presidency, and many of their families may be in great want, as none of the men had signed under the Marine Act, so that their families are not entitled to pension as the officers' and engineers' families are. The case, therefore, is one that urgently appeals to the liberality of the public, and we shall be glad to receive subscriptions, and forward them to Captain Bean and Captain Shopland, by whom the public may be sure they will be well distributed.

THE P. and O. s. s. Oriental, with the homeward Indian mails of the 7th November, arrived at Brindisi at 7 a. m., on the 19th idem. The journey, exclusive of stoppages and transit through the Canal, was accomplished in 257 hours, or an average speed of 15½ knots throughout.

ON Monday next, at sunrise, a salute of 11 guns will be fired from the saluting battery, to announce the arrival of Major-General C. E. Nairne, C.B., R. A., Inspector-General of Artillery in India, from inspection duty at Aden.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday delivered their decision in the matter of the appeal of Venaik Narayan Bhattey, who was sentenced by Mr. Slater, as Chief Presidency Magistrate, to three months' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default to suffer an additional month's simple imprisonment, for having published in a Venacular journal, an article defaming the character of Mr. Vaman Abbajee Modak, principal of the Elphinstone High School. Their Lordships, after considering the point of law involved on the case, held that Mr. Modak was justified in proceeding against the accused, whose appeal they dismissed, and confirmed the Magistrate's conviction.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—It is with much regret that we have to record the untimely death of the wife of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Minister of Baroda. The deceased lady had been suffering from inflammation of lungs and liver complications for some time past, and she was brought for a change and treatment by eminent doctors in Bombay. Native physicians of Jamnagar and Rajkote were latterly entrusted with the case of the patient, who was subsequently removed to Petlad, her native place, where she seemed to be slightly improving. But unfortunately a relapse set in, and she died on Sunday. She was an educated lady, of high attainments, and possessed an amiable disposition and was exceptionally good and charitable. She read and understood several of the classic religious books in Sanskrit, such as the Bhagvad-Gita, and the Bhagvat, and composed Gujerati verses. She was also greatly skilled in the embroidery for which Gujerat is famous. She leaves behind two sons and three daughters. There was a general cessation of business among the inhabitants of Petlad on the day following her death, and a large number of sowkars, bankers, and officials attended the funeral.

THE resignation of Mr. G. Waddington, C.S., is notified.

MR. E. J. EBDEN, C.S., has been appointed Collector and District Magistrate of Ahmednugger and Mr. W. Allen, C.S., to be senior Collector, *vice* Mr. Waddington.

MR. H. T. Ommanney, C.S., has been appointed junior Collector and District Magistrate, Bijapur, *vice* Mr. Allen.

MR. J. Davidson, C.S., has been appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate of Kolaba

MR. C. B. Winchester, C.S., Acting Collector of Kolaba has been allowed furlough for eleven months and twenty-one days.

MR. S. B. DOIG, M.I.C.E., has been appointed Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona.

MR. W. L. S. L. CAMERON, on return from furlough, will act as Executive Engineer, Satara.

THE Hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, Bombay, has taken over the office from the Hon. Basil Lang, who has acted in his absence, and Mr. Lang's resignation is notified.

THE Rev. T. C. Shepherd, M.A., has been appointed Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind).

MR. A. KEYSER, C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Bhor.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 17, was 455, giving a death-rate of 27·39 per annum per thousand as against 19·84 the corresponding period of last year, and 25·35 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 115 died from fevers ; 65, phthisis ; 3, measles ; 1, cholera ; 48, diseases of the nervous system ; 84, affections of the respiratory organs ; 24, diarrhœa ; 7, dysentery ; 22, stillborn ; 44, old age and debility ; and 2, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 20 ; Brahmin, 16 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Bhattia, 5 ; Hindu of other caste, 211 ; Hindu outcaste, 40 ; Musalman, 119 ; Parsee, 18 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 11 ; Eurasian, 6 ; European, 5 ; and Negro-African 1. The total number of births was 272 as against 298 the corresponding period of last year, and 313 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ROYAL MARINES INCREASED BY 5,000 MEN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

It is stated that the Government will propose next session to increase the strength of the Royal Marines by five thousand men.

CRITICISMS ON THE ARMY AND WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The *Times* is publishing two series of letters, one under the pseudonym of "Vetus" the other by Mr. Arnold Foster, powerfully criticising respectively the administration of the War Office and the condition of our home army.

The *Times*, in the course of a leading article this morning, discussing the letters, entreats serious men everywhere to earnestly consider these proofs of the alarming and dangerous condition of the army.

DEPARTURE OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Bishop of Calcutta has sailed for India.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.

Work on the Siberian Railway will be actively prosecuted during the whole of the winter.

RUSSIAN WHEAT EXPORTS.

The order prohibiting the export of wheat from Russia has been postponed for a fortnight.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

In a speech at a banquet given by the New York Chamber of Commerce last evening Mr. Foster, Secretary to the Treasury, said that the fixed policy of the United States was to maintain the parity of gold and silver. He had ceased to advocate a monthly coinage of four-and-a-half million ounces of silver. It was impossible, he said, to maintain the parity of the two metals under free coinage, but it was easy to do so, if the four-and-a-half million ounces of silver were purchased monthly at gold value.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

The Treasury to-day purchased 436,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 94·75 to 94·90.

THE GOVERNOR AT SUKKUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, Nov. 19.

His Excellency Lord Harris arrived at Larkana on the morning of the 16th instant, and was received by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Mules, officials, and notables. An address of the Municipal Board was read and replied to. His Excellency next inspected the proposed new Collectorate site, the Ghar canal bridges, and the town, which was decorated with much taste.

His Excellency arrived at Sukkur the following morning, and was received at the main station by the Collector, Colonel Mayhew, Officers, and Gentlemen, and the Municipal Commissioners. The Volunteers furnished a fine guard-of-honour. The party then drove to Rahuja, inspecting the Fifeshead defence works. On the way, at Rahuja his Excellency inspected the Sukkur Canal Regulator, set according to plans provided by the Superintending Engineer. His Excellency on his return passed the railway workshops, the Saidabad fort, the new police lines, the Municipal sewerage works, and the bunder, thus gathering a bird's-eye view of the city and its surroundings.

In the afternoon his Excellency received and replied to the Municipal and District Local Board addresses, walked to the Lansdowne Bridge, and inspected it with the railway officials. He trollied to the Eastern Nara and drove to the Regulator, where he inspected the several places and heard the details of the improvements proposed. The party then trollied back to Sukkur town. The Indus Embankment was illuminated, and fire-works were let off.

On the morning of the 18th his Excellency visited the Rohri side of the river. In duck shooting sport was bad.

In the afternoon his Excellency inspected the fortifications and the public buildings, specially the Collector and Political Agent's present residence.

After a reception had been held on the steamer, his Excellency left for Panoakil at 11 p.m.

TRAMWAYS FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

The Madras Municipal Commissioners have resolved that the tramway concession be granted to Messrs. Hutchinson and Company, of Craven Street, Strand, on the conditions submitted by them, subject to a security of Rs. 10,000 being deposited in the Bank.

THE CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 19.

The camp-of-exercise at Poona, near Dhanowrie, will be held from 4th January. Manœuvres will last throughout the month. The No. 21 Company, Eastern Division, which passes through Poona *en route* for Bombay, will be detained to take part in the camp-of-exercise.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The I. M. S. Canning and Dalhousie will sail from Bombay for Aden on the 2nd proximo, with the 16th Bombay Infantry.

The I. M. S. Dalhousie proceeds *via* Kurrachee to pick up No. 11 Company, Western Division.

MILITARY NEWS.

Owing to scarcity of forage at Nusseerabad a squadron of the 1st Bombay Lancers, marching from Deesa to that station, has been ordered to branch off at Oodeypore, and proceed to Neemuch instead.

Under instructions received from Bengal, the troops for the Madras Presidency requiring rest-camp accommodation *en route* are to proceed by rail *via* Wadi and Arconum. All others will be sent *via* the Southern Mahratta Railway.

The 72nd Field Battery is expected to arrive at Kirkee on the morning of the 31st December

THE VICEROY AT GWALIOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

On Wednesday night a State banquet was given at Gwalior, which passed off very successfully. On all with whom the young Maharaja came in contact, he appears to have made a very favourable impression. Lord Lansdowne, when replying to the toast of his health, gave utterance to the general opinion, and hoped his Highness would hold a very high place indeed among the most distinguished ruling Chiefs in India. Lord Lansdowne, in the course of his speech, said the Government of India had consented to the Maharaja's request to be allowed to attend the Cavalry Camp at Aligurh. On the 21st instant, six hundred sabres of the Gwalior Imperial Service Cavalry will march. They take a transport train of two hundred and fifty ponies.

DETENTION THROUGH CHOLERA.

Owing to an outbreak of cholera among the 15th Bengal Lancers, marching *en route* from Peshawar to Mian Meer, they have been obliged to halt on the "Church" plain, in the neighbourhood of Attock.

INSPECTION OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

On the conclusion of the Viceregal tour in Central India, on the 25th instant, Sir Mortimer Durand, Foreign Secretary, will proceed to the Punjab to inspect the Imperial Service Troops, after which he will visit the Black Mountain Frontier and the Khyber, arriving about Christmas in Calcutta.

THE HYDERABAD RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 19.

THE "NIZAM YAR JUNG PLATE."

Mafeesh and The Moor divided the stakes.

THE "JEMADAR'S PURSE."

The Judge and Southminster divided the stakes.

THE "JEMADAR'S SUBSTITUTION RACE."

Burma	1
Parackeratu	2
Onslow	3

THE "RACE CLUB CUP."

Plebian	1
Soondree	2
Amnesty	3

THE "NIZAM'S GOLD CUP."

Turkish Flag,	1
Sirius	2
Vendetta	3

THE "AFSAR JUNG PLATE."

Zouave	1
Speed of Thought	2
Sans Peur	3

Magistrate came in first in this race, but was disqualified.

THE "NIZAM YAR JUNG SUBSTITUTION STAKES."

Mafeesh	1
Plaintiff	2
Puttiala	3

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TANJORE, Nov. 19.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur and the heir-apparent of Bhownugger and party arrived at Tanjore, with Mr. Fraser, guardian, by mail train, on Tuesday night from Pondicherry. They were received on the platform by Vajivathmah Srimant Rajasri Kasibasaheb, his son Bacharamsaheb, Vittal Patankar, Assistant Surgeon, and others, with all marks of oriental royalty, and taken in procession to Kasibasaheb's house, opposite the palace, where they remained the Saheb's guests. On Wednesday morning the Maharajah and party visited the palace, the temple, and the Sivagunga tank, and in the evening Bacharamsaheb read an address. The Maharaja briefly replied, thanking the Kasibasaheb for his hospitality. Then the royal party was entertained to native music and dancing; the European gentry being present. After supper the party left by the mail train for Tuticorin, *en route* for Colombo. The same gentlemen and our District Judge and his daughters were on the platform to see them off. The reception was a grand success, creditable to Kasibasaheb and Bacharamsaheb, who are, respectively, brother and nephew of Chimmambahoysaheb, of Tanjore Palace.

NEW GIRLS' SCHOOL AT PALANPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, Now. 19.

The foundation-stone of a new Girls' School was laid yesterday afternoon, by Mrs. Scott, in the presence of his Highness the Diwan Sahib and Royal Family and all the Government and State officials. Mr. Hormasjee Framjee, acting Chief Minister, read a very neat address on behalf of the Diwan Sahib, which was replied to by Colonel Scott, our esteemed Political Superintendent, on behalf of Mrs. Scott. The school-building is to be erected by his Highness the Diwan Sahib on a very eligible site, and in accordance with plans approved by the Political Superintendent, and it will bear the name of the Scott Girls' School.

JOHN ROBERTS, JUN., AT THE RINK.

LAST night Mr. John Roberts, jun., the champion billiard-player, gave his first public exhibition match in Bombay at the Skating Rink, his opponent being Mr. Broadbent, Chief Engineer of H. M. S. Marathon. The attendance was fairly good and all the arrangements, which were carried out by the local branch of the firm of Messrs. John Roberts and Son, were excellent. Mr. Roberts appeared to be in good form, and during the course of the game made some marvelous shots. His manipulation of the balls, and the certainty with which he placed them was indeed wonderful. The spot stroke was barred and, therefore, the game was never lacking in great interest for the spectators. Beyond the fact that he made with great assurance brilliant strokes, he frequently got the balls on to the bottom-cushion and nursed them for a considerable period, with a delicacy of touch that is never witnessed in an amateur player. Mr. Broadbent exhibited considerable skill at the game, and under ordinary circumstances would be called a good player. Of course playing against such a man as Roberts he had no opportunity to shine, and in fact towards the close of the game he did little more than fill in the period between Roberts' breaks. The game was 1,000 up, and Roberts conceded to his opponent 650 points. Broadbent broke, and Roberts also gave a miss. The amateur then made a few smart strokes and put 7 on to his score. Roberts, first performance was to put up 20, which he immediately followed up with a 45. The scores were then run up as follows:—

Mr. Broadbent—650, 651, 689, 691, 697, 713, 721, 731, 737, 739, 741, 746, 760, 763, 765, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 796, 824, 829, 836, 845, 858, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 879, 883.

Roberts—1, 20, 65, 100, 123, 127, 143, 145, 167, 170, 190, 381, 440, 468, 481, 553, 568, 592, 597, 627, 648, 722, 724, 759, 786, 787, 788, 792, 825, 953, 957, 971, 973, 978, 981, 994, 998, 1,000.

From the above it will be seen that Mr. Broadbent's greatest breaks were, 28, 16, 14, 13. His total score was 233, thus losing the game by 117. Roberts' best breaks, were 191, 128, 117, 74, 72, 59, 35, 30. The shortest period in which he put up 100 was 4 minutes, and the next best 5, whilst the longest time occupied was 17 minutes. He shopped the white three times during the course of the game, and once forced his own ball off the board. He caught his opponent at 867, the game occupying one hour and 37 minutes.

At the conclusion of the game Mr. Roberts gave an exhibition of fancy strokes, which were a marvel of dexterity and were all heartily applauded. This evening he plays Mr. Saklatwalla, and on Saturday evening the well-known Mahomedan player, Mr. Cassum, to both of whom he will give the same number of points as to Mr. Broadbent.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

DURING the official year 1890-91 half-a-dozen pups were sent by the Officer Commanding the Body Guard to Chintadripet Vaccine Depot to be inoculated by vaccine virus as a preventive against distemper. At the request of the officer these pups were inoculated inside the ears, two punctures being made in each case. The resulting vesicles were distinct and well developed; but unless the experiment is followed by another it will do little to show whether or not this system of inoculation is of use as a preventive of hydrophobia.

AMONG the names in the obituary brought by the mail, observes the Allahabad paper, is that of Mr. George Sibley, at one time one of the foremost railway engineers in India. Mr. Sibley came to India in 1851, when he was engaged upon the East Indian Railway under Mr. James Rendel. He subsequently became Chief Engineer of the North-Western Division of the railway, and ultimately of the whole line. The chief work in connection with which Mr. Sibley's name will be remembered, is the Jumna Bridge at Allahabad, which at the time it was completed by Mr. Sibley in 1866 was the largest bridge existing. The deceased gentleman, as would be seen from our nail news telegram, has left a legacy to the Calcutta University for the encouragement of engineering.

IT has been not infrequently asserted of late years, writes the *Pioneer*, that with the improvement of communications and the spread of enlightenment in native States the occupation of the Thagi and Dacoity Department is gone; but the record of last year certainly does not support any such assumption. We have already noticed, in connection with the review of the work of the Central India Agency, the extraordinary increase in the number of dacoities in that region; but the report of Colonel Henderson, the head of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, brings out the fact in a still more striking manner. Thus, while in 1889 there were in Central India only 189 cases, involving property valued at about a lakh, last year they numbered 300, and the plunder is put at over two and a quarter lakhs: in Rajputana 65 cases, involving over Rs. 21,000, rose to 93 cases involving Rs. 47,000, and in Hyderabad, including Berar, 121 cases, involving Rs. 67,000, rose to 206 cases involving Rs. 160,000. No sufficient explanation for so startling an increase is given, and perhaps none is possible; but, as Colonel Henderson remarks, it is reasonable to infer that the necessity for the supervision of Government still exists and, indeed, there is abundant evidence that the officers of the Dacoity Department gave material assistance to the police of the various native States in coping with the abnormal outbreaks of last year.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 7th November was 277 against 281 and 310 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 74. There were 35 deaths from cholera, against 58 and 52 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 8. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against *nil* in the previous week. There were 6 deaths from tetanus against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 114 and 34 respectively, against 103 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·9 per mille per annum, against 25·3 the mean of the last five years.

THE members of the Lawrence Asylum Committee met at Ootacamund on Friday last at the office of the Secretary and Principal of the Asylum to transact their last business with the retiring principal. After business was over the whole Asylum was inspected. The members expressed their pleasure at the fairly satisfactory report on the Boy's School at the last inspection, and on the decided improvement in its decipline and moral tone. The Library and Museum were also visited and satisfaction expressed.

A YOUNG couple who have just been married at Prague determined to make their way to their new home in Stettin by baloon voyage instead of by railway journey, which, it is gravely suggested, they thought to be less safe in these days of frequent Continental railway accidents. The balloon came down at Beeskow, in Brandenburg, and could not be further used without refilling, a process for which there seems to have been no facilites at hand. The married couple were after all obliged to resort to the hateful and prosaic railway train.

THE issue of a jersey as part of the free kit of necessaries has been approved for recruits of the Foot Guards, Highland regiments wearing the kilt, the Highland Light Infantry, Ordnance Store Corps, and Medical Staff Corps; also for recruits equipped as mounted men in the following services:—Royal Regiment of Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Army Service Corps. All recruits in the Royal Horse Artillery, Field Artillery, Army Service Corps, Ordinance Store Corps, and the Corps of Ordnance Artificers are in future to be supplied with a "housewife," containing needles and other small necessaries, at the public cost.

BEFORE the Court of Assizes at Naples, a few weeks ago, in the course of a trial for murder, Captain Custellano described the two first interrupted trials of the case at Palermo as a desperate fight between justice and the accused, who did all they could to cross the purposes of justice. Two jurymen had begged him in confidence to assist them because the verdict would be perhaps pronounced in a few days, and they had been dragged into a current contrary to their convictions, and feared that the public would assault them. Reports about corruption had been spread even before the first trial, and became more persistant during the second. It was said that money had been offered to jurymen, that a note of 1,000 francs had been cut in two, the half being given to the person bribed, and the other half to the briber, to be re-united and the money divided on the ending of the process. In this way if the bribed man did not keep his promise he had only the half note, and neither of the parties could derive any good from the affair.

A BERLIN correspondent says that the Imperial Governor of German East Africa, Baron von Soden, has received from Tabora a message stating that Emin Pacha and Dr. Stuhlmann set out in the beginning of July from the Albert Edward Nyanza to the Albert Nyanza. The *Official Gazette* publishing this news says that Emin Pacha, on leaving the German sphere of interest, has acted against his instructions, and will, therefore, have to take upon himself the responsibility for his advance. According to a telegram to the *Berliner Tageblatt* from Zanzibar, the Catholic missionary station on the Victoria Nyanza has reported that Emin and Dr. Stuhlmann have sailed for the Albert Nyanza, and will probably have arrived in the meantime in the Equatorial Province. This seems to show that Emin has not been able to resist his desire to see his former residence once more. That he has revisited it at the expense of the German service is an act of insubordination for which he will be called to account.

FIFTY-SIX years have passed since the United States Government solemnly guaranteed to the Cherokee nation "a perpetual outlet west," in addition to the seven millions of acres allotted to them; but now the "Cherokee outlet" appears to be seriously threatened. The Committee on Territories of the Lower House of Congress, after observing that the white population surrounding the Cherokees consists of more than five millions of people, go on in their report to say: "Here are five and a half millions of an aggressive, progressive, surging, and ever-changing population, large numbers of whom, with longing eyes, turn to these fair lands for homes hitherto denied them. Shall this condition last longer? Your Committee say, in their judgment, it should not; that the time has come for Congress to determine what is right and just to be done for the Indians, and that it should then act accordingly." One champion of the Red Man's rights, however, has been found in the person of Mr. D. W. C. Duncan, who in the *Andovar Review* declares that "to 'open up' the Cherokee Outlet for white settlement, without the consent of the Cherokees, would be deplorable violation of vested rights."

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few years back, when I announced my intention of bringing out a verbatim reprint of the criminal cases of the Indian Law Reports in four handy volumes, each containing the cases of each series, the Solicitor to the Government, under instructions from the Government of India, wrote to me to desist from "printing, publishing, and selling" the proposed handbooks, as they were likely to affect the sales of the above Reports. Thereupon I appealed to the press in India; and the result was that the leading newspapers in each Presidency (including your influential journal), feeling convinced that the proposed work was admirably calculated to ameliorate the administration of criminal justice in India, wielded their powerful pen on my behalf; while the pleaders of each district sent up memorials to His Excellency the Viceroy praying that His Excellency would be graciously pleased to accord his sanction to the proposed work. Your powerful advocacy and the memorials of the mofussil bar had the desired effect; for within a few days the Solicitor to the Government wrote to me that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council was pleased to grant my application. The proposed handbooks were issued in due course, and are of inestimable value to the legal profession in the mofussil.

In April last, in consequence of numerous letters from pleaders in different parts of the country, who very pressingly requested me to publish a cheap fac-simile reprint of the Indian Law Reports, as the majority of these gentlemen could not have access to the above Reports owing to their exorbitant prices, I submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, praying for permission to publish a thousand copies of a fac-simile reprint of the above Reports.

Apprehensive that the only ground on which His Excellency might refuse my application would be that the sale of the original Reports would be affected, I made a proposal which, so far from affecting the sale of those Reports, would leave the Government a large margin of profit. My proposal was to purchase from the Government as many sets of the Reports as had been sold during a specified period, the value of each set being about Rs. 400. The leading journals in India (and here I must thank you for your kind advocacy) again wielded their powerful pen in favour of the proposed reprint; and feeling confident that my application would be granted, I began to make all necessary arrangements for executing so gigantic a work; but, to my utter surprise, I received the following brief reply:—

To D. E. Cranenburgh, Esq., Pleader and Law Publisher, Calcutta, dated Simla, the 22nd May 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, requesting permission, on certain conditions, to publish 1,000 copies of a fac-simile reprint of the Indian Law Reports up to December 1890, and in reply to state that the Governor-General in Council regrets that your request cannot be complied with.—I have, &c., (Sd.) S. HARVEY JAMES, Secretary to the Government of India.

In the above letter, I regret to say, no reason whatever is given for refusing my application; but as, for some time, many parts and several volumes of the above Reports have been out of print, is it to be inferred that the policy of the Government is to withhold legal knowledge from gentlemen of the legal profession whose duty it is to assist Courts in the due administration of justice? For my part, I am confident that such is not the policy of the Government, and that, if His Excellency were made to understand that the proposed work would not affect the sale of the Government edition, and that a vast amount of legal knowledge would be disseminated among legal practitioners in the mofussil, His Excellency would unhesitatingly accord his sanction to the proposed work. Probably His Excellency is not aware that since the Indian Law Reports came into existence there has been an accession of thousands of legal practitioners to the mofussil bar, and that very few of them possess a complete set of the above Reports.

I am still sanguine that the time will come, sooner or later, when I shall obtain the sanction of the Government to the proposed work. As I have, in anticipation of a favourable reply, indented for machinery from England to manufacture my own type, I intend renewing my application; but should it again be refused, I will have, I regret to say, no other alternative than to issue a prospectus of the same work without receiving the sanction of the Government, and thus to give the Government an opportunity of applying for an injunction against me in the High Court, where the doubtful question as to the copyright of the Government in the above Reports will have, once for all to be finally settled.—Yours, &c.,

D. E. CRANENBURGH.

Darjeeling, 12th November.

THE NAGPUR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the railway accident that occurred on the 5th inst., between Kapri and Bori, the head passenger guard, S. Bailey, met a most untimely end, leaving a widow and three children unprovided for. The following gentlemen, Messrs. Haller and Tripp, with myself, have formed ourselves into a committee to receive and dispose of all subscriptions received on behalf of the bereaved family who are residents of this station, and will dispose of the same in the manner best calculated to ensure the well-being of those on whose behalf this appeal is made.

I would esteem it a favor if you will kindly open your columns to make this cause generally known. I send a list of those who have already subscribed, and would ask you to please publish the same and at the same time to receive and acknowledge any amounts that the public may be disposed to contribute.—Yours, &c.,

Y. EDWARDS,
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MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT R. C. BELL, S.C., has been granted six months' sick leave.

LIEUTENANT A. PILKINGTON is to be borne on the rolls of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers as a supernumerary.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SAWYER, S.C., has been granted five months' leave out of India.

LIEUTENANT C. C. FENNER, 1st Dorsetshire Regiment, has been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

COLONEL F. D. MANDER, G.L.I., has been granted nine months' leave, on private affairs.

THE services by Surgeon-Major W. P. Carson, I.M.S., have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

MAJOR A. WAPSHAIR has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Belgaum, and Captain H. D. Minchin, Contonment Magistrate at Deesa.

MR. J. C. GLOSTER, C.S., Assistant Collector of Khandeish, has been appointed a Magistrate of the second-class to that District.

MR. E. CLOSE has been appointed to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

WE learn that Mr. A. V. Frere, acting Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor at Bombay, retires from the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, and leaves Bombay for good by the mail steamer to-morrow.

THE Lahore paper writes:—We see from our telegram that Lieutenant Mansfield's balloon has been badly damaged, and that a subscription has been started in Bombay to make good what would otherwise prove a heavy expense to the plucky aeronaut. Some of our readers may feel inclined to send contributions, in a case of such undoubted military importance. We will be glad to acknowledge and forward any that may be entrusted to us to Bombay.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

BY the Austro-Hungarian mail steamer, Imperator, we have received home papers to the 1st inst., from which we take the following extracts:—

BISHOP TUCKER AND EAST AFRICA.

THE GREAT EXETER HALL MEETING.

THE *Times* of October 31st reports the extraordinary meeting at Exeter Hall at which £30,000 of the £40,000 required by the British Imperial East African was subscribed. The scene, which is not very fully described, is said to have been one of unusual excitement. The occasion was the fifth anniversary of the Gleaners' Union in connection with the Church Missionary Society. In the evening the mass meeting in Exeter Hall was held, when the Dean of Windsor presided. During the evening Bishop Tucker, who is about to depart for East Africa, said that the outcome of his visit to England had more than justified it.

It was true, he said, he was not taking back with him 40 workers, but six had already started, and seven more would sail with him. He was going forth to his work, and he knew the message of that meeting to him was "God be with you." The difficulties and problems of East Africa were almost insoluble. The position in Uganda at the present moment was one of extreme gravity and peril. The converts there, believing that protection would be afforded them, had identified themselves with the English party, and had thus incurred the bitter hostility of all the other parties in the State. And now at this crisis the British East Africa Company had ordered the withdrawal of its representative and force from Uganda. That decision implied very serious consequences to the country. There had been some hope that the slave trade would be extinguished, but that withdrawal meant that that blight and curse would still rest on the Dark Continent. He doubted not that the withdrawal of the Company would be followed by disorder, anarchy, and bloodshed, and it was not improbable that the converts would be massacred and the missionaries would be murdered. He did not know whether it was still possible for the order to evacuate to be countermanded, and thus the threatened calamity be averted, and the honor of England's name remain untarnished; but in any event he was going forth full of faith, for he could say with one of old, "The Lord is my strength and my salvation; of whom then shall I be afraid?"

Mr. Eugene Stock then intervened to say that, although the order of the British East Africa Company to Captain Lugard to leave Uganda had probably nearly reached the capital by this time, it was still possible to countermand it. But in order to do this £40,000 must be raised by next week. He understood that, as the result of an informal meeting, the friends of the Company were prepared to raise one way or another from £20,000 to to £25,000; and the question was what the friends of the Church Missionary Society could do. Of course their own funds could not be used for that purpose; but they had started a special Uganda fund, of which Sir John Kennaway, M.P., and General George Hutchinson were the trustees. They had already received several large sums, and he hoped that the meeting would make a liberal response.

Prayer having been offered by the Rev. G. K. Baskerville, who has a son in Uganda, several promises were sent to the platform, the sums varying from £50 to £1,000. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and amongst the further promises received was one of four freehold cottages. A friend also sent up a bag of rupees and a gold watch; but the excitement reached its pitch when a promise was received of £5,000 on condition that the whole amount was raised. The meeting cheered lustily, and afterwards sang the Doxology in thanksgiving for the response to the appeal, some £8,000—more than half the sum required—having been promised.

THE CZAR'S RETURN.

A Copenhagen telegram, dated Friday night (Oct. 30,) says:—The departure of the Czar and Czarina and family, the King and Queen of Denmark, and the Princess of Wales and her daughters, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, which was postponed on Thursday owing to the bad weather, took place on Friday, (30th ult.) Having passed the night on board the Imperial yacht, the Polar Star, the illustrious party left Copenhagen Roads at two o'clock this afternoon for Dantzic, whence they will travel direct, *via* Bromberg, Thorn, Alexandrovo, and Warsaw, to Livadia, in the Crimea, where they are expected to arrive next Wednesday.

A Berlin telegram of the same night says:—Some sensation has been caused here by a further change in the Czar's travelling plans. Shortly after nine o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult. the decorating of the stations at Dantzic and its port was suddenly stopped, and the Czar's special train, which had already arrived there, left Dantzic, it is said, for Warnemunde. However that may be, a telegram speedily arrived, to the effect that the Czar would choose a land route, and start next morning. This, of course, gives rise to further conjectures as to his plans. If he goes the shortest way, he must pass through Berlin, but it is just as possible that he will prefer another route.

The statement of the Vienna *Politische Correspondenz*, that the Emperor William intended to go to Dantzic, is unfounded, for the Czar telegraphed, that he wished to travel through Prussia in the strictest *incognito*, owing to the recent death in his family. No official reception, therefore, except that of the local authorities, would have taken place. If he passed through Berlin it would be, of course, possible that he might meet the Emperor, who would return to Berlin or Potsdam at about nine next evening. But such a meeting would, however, be an impromptu affair, and a surprise to everybody.

A later telegram stated that the mystery surrounding the Czar's return journey is steadily increasing, every hour bringing fresh news of his intentions. I do not believe that there will be any chance of the Emperor William meeting the Czar, for I have just heard from an excellent source that the Russian Imperial train, which was ordered this morning from Dantzic westwards, was directed at half-past eight this evening to return straight to Dantzic from Stettin.

MASSACRE OF AN EXPLORER.

THE cry is raised by the *Paris* that the Hova Government is unable to protect travellers from bandits, and that steps should be taken to enable Frenchmen to travel with safety in Madagascar. The news of the massacre of Doctor Beziat and part of his escort is the cause of this outburst. He had been two years in Madagascar on a geological tour, chiefly in the auriferous quartz region, and was bringing home a quantity of gold nuggets. The bandits who murdered him came upon him as he was getting into a canoe on the Betsiboka River. They were composed of Sakalaves and deserters. The Doctor and his escort on seeing them pushed off, but a hot discharge of musketry was at once opened upon them from behind the reeds. There were with Doctor Beziat six Hova soldiers, four rowers, and a man-servant. The doctor received two balls in the head, and falling into the water was drawn ashore, and despatched by assegaias, if not dead already. The escort were all shot, with the exception of three rowers.

The utterances of the *Paris*, the staff of which includes Deputy Pichon, signify a good deal. The Hova Government, it says, from time to time pursues the bandits, but its troops are ill-fed, ill-paid, not well-disciplined, and prone to desert. The the marauder easily get away. Formerly the Malagasies did not meddle with Europeans, but the murder of Dr. Beziat shows that their audacity is on the increase. The Hova Government is utterly incapable of ensuring safety on the road from Antananarivo to Majunga. It is to be feared, says the *Paris* in conclusion, that, encouraged by the ease with which Doctor Beziat and part of his escort were murdered, these exploits will be repeated. In any case the massacre is an event to bear in mind and take action upon. The responsibility of the French Government is now engaged.

MAHOMEDAN DEFEAT IN UGANDA.

THE *Times* of the 31st ult. received the following telegram, dated Mombasa, Oct. 30, from the Imperial British East Africa Company:—

"Kampala (company's fort in Uganda), June 29.—Engaged Mahomedans at Unyoro May 8; Mahomedans fled. Captain Lugard gone to Buddu (west side of Lake Victoria). Captain Williams returned to Kampala. They could not arrive at Kabarega's in consequence of state of rivers."

A Zanzibar telegram of the same date says a report has reached here from Mombasa to the effect that Captain Lugard, who started last spring on an expedition against the rebel Mahomedan party in Uganda, inflicted a severe defeat upon the rebels in Unyoro in May. This is likely to be a severe blow to the slave trade in Central Africa.

IRRIGATION IN EGYPT.

The official opening of the Koshesha Escape, or Barrage, writes the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News*, was carried out on the 17th, by his Excellency Zeky Pacha, Minister of Public Works, in the presence of a large number of Government officials and others interested in the agriculture of the country. The escape was designed by Colonel Western, C.M.G., and consists of 60 pairs of 3·00 wide arches, the upper row being fitted with horizontally pivotted falling iron gates, and the lower row with iron gates working in vertical grooves, and raised by two winches running on a line of rails. The escape discharges a chain of basins from Assiout to Koshesha, along the Bahr Yusuf into the Nile, after the irrigation is finished. The basins emptied comprise a total area of 555,650 feddans, including the Koshesha basin, which has in area of 80,000 feddans, and holds when full about 350,000,000 cubic metres of water. The escape is constructed to discharge 2,000 million cubic metres in twenty days in good Nile years, and 1,500 million cubic metres in ten days with a low Nile, so as to raise the water suddenly. Therefore, its daily discharge is 100 million cubic metres in the former case, and 150 million in the latter. From 1873 to 1884 the Koshesha basin was entirely filled from the Bahr Yusuf, the most northerly point at which any of its water left the Nile being Assiout, a distance of 177 miles to the south. In 1885 the Nile effected an entrance at Koshesha, since which time water has every year been purposely admitted, and thus the crops have greatly improved by the direct admission of red water.

The escape is worked on the following system:—Before the Nile rises the upper gates are raised and secured in a vertical position, thus closing the upper openings. The lower gates are raised, leaving the bottom sluices open. The Nile enters by the lower sluices, and when the water-level in the basin and river is the same, these sluices are closed. The basin level then rises through the supply from other feeders, and from the Bahr Yusuf, and is prevented from rising above the level of full irrigation by opening as many of the under sluices as are necessary, until the time for the general discharge arrives. The upper gates are then let go. When the basin level has fallen sufficiently the lower sluices are fully opened, and the water allowed to drain off with the falling Nile, and the lower gates are also raised if the upper openings are discharging less than the amount necessary to raise the Nile at the apex of the Delta to a level sufficient to flood the islands and berms of the two branches in the Delta. This discharge produces the desired rise of the river at Cairo which varies with the respective water levels of the basin and river at the time of discharge at Koshesha from 0.40 to 1.20. The escape makes it possible to regulate the rise at Cario to a considerable extent, and is also of great value to the Delta. At the time of the discharge of the Middle Egypt basins through the Koshesha escape the cotton in the Delta has been picked twice, the maize crops are nearly matured, and the fallow wheat lands are lying dry awaiting water for the sowing. Clover is sown broadcast in the standing cotton and maize. The islands and berms of the Nile which owing to the circumstances of their formation by a high flood are not covered at 22 cubits on the Rodah gauge, are also generally dry at the time of discharge. To attempt to irrigate all these lands by machine means a heavy cost and endless amount of labour during the whole of November. It can therefore be readily understood that the sudden flush of the Koshesha discharge which raises the Rodah gauge to 23 cubits is of the greatest value to the Delta, and the cost of the work just completed is fully justified seeing that it affords the means of flooding the whole Delta every autumn. The entire cost of work is £E62,620, and it is estimated that there will be a yearly saving of £E1,500, as formerly this immense volume of water was held up by a bank which at this season was cut away to allow the water to escape, and afterwards to be repaired at heavy cost, in addition to which there was always the fear of a breach occurring when the consequences would have proved most disastrous. The carrying out of the work reflects credit on Major Brown, R. E., Inspector of Irrigation of the 4th Circle, and Mr. Marshall Hewat, Government Engineer in Charge. The completion of the Koshesha Escape is another proof of the rapid strides the Irrigation Department is making under Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff and Lieut-Colonel Ross, R.E.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHILI.

DURING this afternoon, says a Washington telegram of Oct. 30, all kinds of sensational, and in many cases manifestly absurd, stories regarding Chili were telegraphed here from other cities in the United States and from Europe for confirmation or contradiction. In the latter category was a statement that the United States Cabinet had decided to declare war and that all the the navy yards had been ordered to prepare vessels to leave immediately. When this was brought to the attention of the officials of the Department of State they were amused rather than indignant. One of the Assistant Secretaries observed that the statement emanated from reporters who were debarred from access to all news given out by the Department itself. After characterizing the story as absurd, he went on to remark that the authors had overlooked the fact that under the Constitution Congress alone had power to declare war, and that the President and Cabinet did not share this power. The Assistant Secretary added that the statement that Mr. Egan had been recalled was an invention without any foundation in fact.

The naval officials evidently do not expect any extraordinary events. Mr. Tracy with a few friends and naval officers has gone down the Potomac to the experimenting ground, and will remain there over to-morrow to witness tests with armour plate. Mr. Soley, Assistant Secretary to the Navy Department, will join them there to-morrow. The Commodore in charge of the Navigation Bureau, without whose knowledge not a single ship belonging to the United States navy can be moved, stated to-day that as far as he knew there had not been a single order issued bearing upon the situation in Chili for a week past. The naval officers in charge of the various bureaux in the different navy yards also declared that there were no unusual preparations in their respective departments. Altogether there is an air of serenity and an everyday appearance about the State and Navy Departments which, no less than the oral denials given by officials, afford an emphatic contradiction to the sensational reports of imminent war.

Senor Montt, the Chilian representative here, has received the following telegram from the Chilian Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

"Santiago, Oct. 30.

"An investigation into the attack upon the American sailors was instituted immediately and still continues with all diligence. It has not yet been concluded. The trouble began in Clave-street and became a tumult by 7 o'clock in the evening. Regular soldiers, police, and the Intendente's special guard restored order. Of the combatants 30 Americans and 11 Chilians were committed before the judicial authorities. The men fought with knives, stones, and everything they could lay their hands upon. One was killed and several were wounded. It is estimated that 160 American sailors from the Baltimore were ashore at the time of the tumult."

EMIN PACHA'S RETURN TO HIS PROVINCE.

The statements of the *Reichs-Anzeiger* about Emin Pacha's return to the Equatorial Province have created a great sensation in colonial quarters, says a Berlin correspondent, the authenticity of the statement is certainly not yet confirmed, and, considering the well-known untrustworthiness of African news in general, it may after all turn out that Emin Pacha has been wrongly accused of having diverged from his duty. It is not even known whether Emin Pacha dismissed the escort which was given him by the German Government, or whether he prevailed upon the soldiers to assist him in his forbidden march. In any case the Government will disavow his action in the most decided manner. There is no doubt that should Emin Pacha really have advanced to Wadelai, thus intruding into the British sphere of interest, he would be dismissed from the German service if not even punished, provided of course that he should return. It will be remembered that Emin was sent on the 24th March last year from Bagamoyo with an expedition, via Mpwapwa to the interior, his ultimate destination being a spot at the south-end of the Victoria Nyanza where he was to establish a station. The expedition consisted of forty Soudanese and about fifty irregular Swahili soldiers without bearers. After arriving at Akumbi on the Lake on the 27th Sept., Emin sent Lieutenant Stuhlmann on an expedition against the slave hunters which was crowned with success. Then he embarked with a part of his force and sailed to Makongo, on the western shore of the lake, in northernmost corner of German territory, whence, after the establishment of the station of Bukoba, the march to the Albert Lake seems to have taken place.

FISHING BOATS SUNK BY A GUNBOAT.

ON Friday morning (October 30) about 10 o'clock, as stated at the time in our telegraphic columns, a large number of fishing boats were lying at anchor off the edge of the witing grounds, about three miles outside the breakwater at Plymouth. Her Majesty's gunboat Plucky, commanded by Lieutenant Sydney Fremantle, went out from Devonport for gun practice, and the target at which she aimed was in dangerous proximity to the boats, whose presence those on board the gunboat seemed to be altogether unaware of. At the beginning of the firing several shots passed between the fishing boats, but as this is a favourite fishing ground the fishermen did not appear to pay much attention to what was going on. The gunboat then altered her position, and the first shot that was afterwarts fired struck the hooker Sunbeam, owned by the brothers John and Henry Harkcom, which was lying at the end of the line amidships. The craft sank within a minute, both her sides being blown out. Henry Harkcom, who had time to pull off his heavy sea boots, sprang into the sea; but John Harkcom jumped on to the deck of the sinking vessel, and as she went down he leaped off. There was a heavy sea running and a strong wind blowing. A man named Murray, who was in a boat near by, seeing what had happened, went to the rescue, and after considerable trouble picked up Henry Harkcom, whilst another man named Holden, in another boat, picked up John Harkcom. Immediately after the Sunbeam had been hit the gunboat fired again, and this time struck the Turnchapel hooker Alfonso, owned by Frank Harris, who, with a man named George Hisbent, was in the boat at the time. The boat was struck in the stern, where Hisbent was sitting. The Alfonso went down immediately, leaving Harris struggling in the water. No more was seen of his companion, who was believed to have been struck by the shot and killed instantly. Harris, after a short time, was picked up by another boat in a very exhausted state. The three rescued men were immediately taken back to Plymouth. On the way back Murray's boat passed close to the Plucky, which was steaming away, and Murray hailed her. The vessel was immedately stopped, and Murray called out, "Do you know what you have done?" One of the officers of the ship relied, "No; whats up?" Murray replied, "You have sunk two trawlers and drowned a man with your shot." The officer replied, "No; it is not true? Can we pick the boats up?" Murray answered, "No, how can you do that in 80 fathoms of water?" The gunboat then steamed away. On the tidings becoming generally known a scene of great excitement prevailed on the Barbican, and strong opinions were expressed as to the action of the gunboat in firing where so many boats were lying at anchor. Hisbent leaves a wive and five children, who reside at Turnchapel, and are entirely destitute.

Lieutenant Fremantle had paid out his target at a point about a mile and a half distant from the breakwater, and midway between Rame Head and the Mewstone. The Plucky then took up her station between the target and the breakwater and began firing at the target, which bore nearly south. It was remarked by those on board the Plucky that a fleet of fishing boats was at work on both sides of the target. There were, in fact, boats in every direction, and the reason why Lieutenant Fremantle appears to have considered it safe to carry out the practice was that the whole of these boats were estimated to be beyond the range of the gun. The weapon in use was a 6in. breach loading gun, throwing a shot 100lb. in weight, and using a charge of powder of 24lb. The extreme range of the gun is upwards of 10,000 yards, but with the 24lb. charge used in practice it is estimated by an experienced officer of the Cambridge staff that no shot could travel more than two miles, unless high elevation, is given. In this case there seems to have been no necessity to use much elevation, as the longest distance at which the firing was carried out was 1,300 yards, while for a considerable portion of the practice the Plucky was within 600 yards of the target. It may be further added that a source of considerable danger to boats and passing vessels is the tendency of the modern projectiles to ricochet in all directions. With the old round shot the ricochet was usually in the line of fire, and thus a vessel not actually in the line of fire had little to fear. But the modern projectile ricochets to the right or left after striking the water in a manner which defies calculation, and consequently no vessel within range of the gun, if anywhere at all near the line of fire, can be considered out of danger. Lieutenant Fremantle, who is a qualified gunnery officer on the senior staff of the Cambridge, cannot fail to have been fully alive to such considerations, and it is urged in extenuation of the lamentable accident that he may have underestimated the distance of the nearest boat. The boats appeared to those on board the Plucky to be fully four or five miles distant from the target. There is one point upon which the officers of the Cambridge are perfectly clear. Lieutenant Fremantle had not the slightest suspicion that any of his shot had done damage until he was informed of the fact by some fishermen who hailed the Plucky as she was steaming back to harbour. As soon as he reached harbour, Lieutenant Fremantle proceeded to the Barbican to make inquiries. An official inquiry will be held to investigate the circumstances in which the accident occured, and the fishermen who witnessed the affair will be called upon to give evidence.

The Plucky, 195 tons, is a coast defence twin screw gunboat of the third class, and is tender to the Cambridge, the gunnery ship at Devonport.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

THE Diplomatic Corps, according to a Paris telegram, are much discussing that passage in M. Ribot's speech in which he expressed the willingness of France to consider the neuteralization of Egypt immediately on its evacuation by the English troops. According to some, M. Ribot did not say this till he had ascertained that only would no difficulty be raised by the Porte, but that it responded to the desire of the Sultan himself, there being thus no ground for the fear that Turkey would resent the suggestion. Others, however, think that M. Ribot must not only have aroused the Sultan's susceptibilities, but went beyond his own intention, not weighing the consequences involved in this idea of neutralization. They are even uneasy at the imprudence of a French Minister in speaking publicly in the very terms used by an irresponsible member of the English Opposition.

They point out that the neutralization of a country implies its independence, that countries like Belgium and Switzerland are neutral only on condition of being independent, and that neutrality is inconsistent with the fact of a Suzerain residing outside the country. If they say, the Sultan can again send soldiers into Egypt, Egypt is not neutral, whereas if he cannot do so Egypt is not merely neutral, but independent. They ask, therefore, whether M. Ribot spoke without having obtained the Sultan's approval, and, if so, whether, on the plea of hastening the evacuation of Egypt, he has not run the risk of giving umbrage to the Sultan.

A Berlin telegram says: News from Constantinople states that the Consuls-General of Russia and France in Egypt have entered a strong protest against the control over all European residents sought to be exercised by the British organs of administration to the prejudice of the subjects of their respective Governments, and have requested the Porte to insist upon England keeping within the limits of her duties as defined by treaties and international agreements. The Greek Government, it is said, will also support the protest.

A St. Petersburg Correspondent wires: Since M. Ribot's recent speech in the Chamber of Deputies the Egyptian question has again formed the topic of discussion in the Russian newspapers, most of which urge the necessity of Russia supporting the French claims on the Nile. The *Novosti* declares that, in view of the international importance of Egypt, that country cannot be left under the control of England without danger to the whole of Europe.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA,

THE report that Major von Wissmann has tendered his resignation is now confirmed by his own letters. His chief reason appears to be ill-health, and not any differences with Baron von Soden. After his return he will publish a detailed statement of his relations to the Governor, and disclaim all connection with attacks on the Baron which have appeared in certain Berlin papers. There is no thought of recalling the Governor —on the contrary, the *Norddeutsche* this evening curtly disposes of the insinuation.

The uneasiness that seems to have been caused in certain quarters in England by the reports that Dr. Emin has entered the English sphere of interest is not easy to understand. Emin Pacha is merely a scientific explorer, who has never accepted the post of an Imperial Commissioner in German East Africa, and the official *Reichsanzeiger* has even declared that the Government is no longer responsible for anything he does. This declaration was prompted mainly by Germany's friendly relations with England, and was intended to make it clear that Dr. Emin is now only a private person, free to do what he likes.

TURKEY AND JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

A correspondent telegraphing on the 30th ult. from Odessa, says:—Upwards of five hundred Jews have returned here during last week from Turkey. There are still about seven hundred Russo-Jewish emigrants in Constantinople and six hundred in Alexandria waiting in the hope of being permitted to settle in Palestine, but from the hostile attitude now assumed by the Porte towards the Jewish influx it is altogether unlikely that this hope will be realised. The Jewish Committee in Constantinople cannot any longer support the large number of destitute emigrants on its hands, and is sending them back in batches by steamer to Odessa from Constantinople. It is stated that by the instructions of Baron Hirsch, the Russian steamer Czaritza, which left this port a few days ago, was to carry about four hundred Russian Jews from Constantinople to Alexandria, where they will be further provided for pending their final disposition under the Hirsh colonisation scheme. The Turkish Government, some time ago, instructed its Consul in this city not to attach visas to the passports of Jewish emigrants to Palestine. Latterly such visas have been obtained by the applicants declaring that they were going to America, via Constantinople.The Ottoman consul has now received a peremptory order to refuse his visa to the passport of any Jewish emigrant no matter what his declared destination may be. The Hirsch colonisation scheme does not appear to find any general appreciation among the great mass of Russian Jews, and those who are barely possessed of means for leaving the country and for supporting themselves for a few months continue to go in spite of the dissuasion of the Jewish Committees. All the South Provincial Governors have now been instructed to grant free passports to Jewish emigrants.

On the occasion of the opening and blessing some days ago of a Jewish farm established especially for Hebrew orphans in a suburb of this city, the Governor of Odessa made a somewhat remarkable speech considering the present phase of the Jewish question in Russia. The ceremony was attended by the chief civic authorities. At the dejeuner which followed, Lieutenant-General Selonoi, the City Governor, replying to the toast of his health, raised his glass, and said:—"This agricultural farm has been established by the Jewish community of Odessa with the object of training Jewish youths to agricultural pursuits, an object which commands our warmest sympathy, more especially since in the lapse of time the Jews have abandoned the vocation of husbandry, and by monopolising the profit of this and other industries exclusively in the capacity of agents, brokers, and middlemen generally, have lost the sympathy of their neighbours. As a consequence of the ill-feeling thereby aroused the Jews have recently commenced to emigrate very largely. I am extremely pleased, therefore, to see the Jews now striving energetically to train their youths in scientific agriculture. Representatives of the Jewish community, you must go further and endeavour to prevent your co-religionists from emigrating to foreign lands where they cannot improve their lot. Only a few days ago I received a letter from the Jewish representatives in Palestine begging me to prevent the further emigration from this port to the land where the emigrants suffer the most terrible hardships. Let every Jew consider most seriously what he is about before deciding upon emigrating to a foreign country. I raise my glass to the prosperity of the newly established farm and to the representatives of the Mosaic community."

THE GREAT TURF FRAUDS IN AUSTRIA.

THE Turf scandal is still engrossing public interest in Vienna and Budapest, and fresh details of the methods employed by the "Jockey Ring" are coming to light every day. The jockey Busby, whose licence was cancelled, has written to the Stewards of the Vienna Jockey Club denying all the charges and complaining of the injustice of condemning him without a hearing. The letter winds up with a threat of an action for libel against the Jockey Club, unless an opportunity is given to the writer to defend himself. Libel actions are certain to ensue, and as an official investigation, by order of the Governments of Austria and Hungary is equally assured, disclosures may be awaited of interest to the whole sporting world.

The incriminated jockeys, most of whom served elsewhere before they came to Vienna, contend they have done nothing which is not the practice in other countries, and propose to offer convincing proofs of the fact. Some stable grooms have confessed that the trainers also belonged to the betting "ring," that drugs were administered to certain horses, and that some gentlemen of good position were in the secret, and regulated their bets according to signals received from the jockeys and their agents. The scandal is certain to assume large proportions, and will throw a good deal of light upon the dark places of the Turf.

The papers of Vienna and Pesth are already demanding the abolition of the Totalisateur, and one paper states that last year's takings of the machine in Austria-Hungary amounted to eight million florins, of which the greater part must have gone into the pockets of the "ring." It is stated that the Hungarian Government contemplates acting upon this advice.

The "Racing Calender" of the Vienna Jockey Club published on the 30th ult. notifies that two jokeys and seventeen frequenters of race meetings have been warned off the Turf on account of illegal betting It, however, denies the existence of a ring for fraudulent operations.

MR. MORLEY AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE Right Hon. J. Chamberlain writes to the *Times*:—

Sir,—In his letter published in the *Times* of to-day Mr. John Morley follows the precedent set by his chief in the Dopping incident and other cases.

The course favoured by the Gladstonian leaders is to make charges of the most serious import, and then, when confronted with a demand for proof, to whittle them away and to ride off on side issues. From Mr. Morley's original attack on me anyone would have supposed that I had been guilty of a breach of constitutional practice equivalent to a betrayal of Cabinet secrets, or of using information confidentially obtained to the detriment of a former colleague. When brought to book, however, Mr. Morley runs away from the evident intention of his indictment and reduces the alleged crime to the use of the wrong pronoun on a single occasion, when, from the nature of things my hearers were in a position immediately to correct for themselves any mistake.

I think that you have hit the mark in suggesting that the real *gravamen* of my offence is that I did not approach the subject of Mr. Gladstone's publications and utterances in a sufficiently reverential spirit to please my critics.

I wish that Mr. Morley, in his character as a politician would "clear his mind of cant" as effectually as he succeded in doing when he was only a philosopher. No one is more capable than he of appreciating at its true value the abnegation of all independence with which the Gladstonians affect in public to approach the shrine of their leader, and which contrasts ludicrously enough with the freedom which they exercise in regard to him in ordinary conversation.

Mr. Morley is, therefore, playing a part for which he is unsuited when he endeavours to punish a serious and reasoned criticism of Mr. Gladstone's public policy by the exaggerated denunciations contained in his Manchester speech.

THE LEGAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE Council of Legal Education have awarded to the following among other students certificates that they have satisfactorily passed a public examination:—Manuel R. Menendez, Inner Temple; Satis Chandra Mookerjee, Lincoln's Inn; Prabb Dial, Gray's Inn; Mohamed Solaiman, Middle Temple.

Of the 85 candidates examined 65 passed.

The following students passed a satisfactory examination in Roman law:—

Shaikh Mahomed Abdul Zafar, Inner Temple; William Addo, Middle Temple; Kitoyi Ajasa, Inner Temple; Mir Aun Ali, Lincoln's Inn; Hakim Aminuddin, Gray's Inn; Todar Mal Bhandari, and Nanabhoy Nowrojee Burjorjee, Middle Temple; Ahobilastree Kristna Chakravarti, Middle Temple; Syed Motabhar Hossain, Mohamed Nujmul Huda, and Mahmoodul Huq, Middle Temple; Syed Abdul Majid Shah, Lincoln's Inn; Manekji Pestanji Modi, Inner Temple; Pandit Mohan Lal, Lincoln's Inn; Henry B. Moore, Gray's Inn; Pandit Mul Raj, Lincoln's Inn; Hirokichi Mutsu, Inner Temple; Ananias H Nash, Middle Temple; Parodi, Ardeshir Dhungibhoy Patel, Inner Temple; Abus Sabah Mohammad Zeaur Rahman, Inner Temple; Sardae Ab Dul Rahman Khan, Middle Temple; Aratoon Seth, Lincoln's Inn; Shway Tha and Prabhu Das Singha, Middle Temple.

Of 82 candidates examined, 73 passed.

SIR JOHN GORST ON THE LABOUR QUESTION.

A MEETING of working men was held in the Drill Hall, Wolverhampton, on the 30th ultimo, under the auspices of the United Conservative Working Men's Clubs of the town and district, to hear an address by Sir John Gorst, M.P., on the labour question. The chair was taken by Sir A. Hickman.

Sir J. Gorst said the modern labour movement was very remarkable in several points. The first was, that it was mainly a demand for more leisure, for social enjoyment, and for intellectual and improving pursuits. (Cheers.) The next point was, that nobody sought to gain his end by violence or lawlessness. (Hear, hear.) He wanted them to consider what hught to be the attitude of a great political party towards a movement so laudable. In the first place, they ought sincerely to sympathise with it and wish it success. But that was not enough; they must ask themselves what they could do practically to help on this movement. He did not think it was to be regretted that most of the statesmen of the present day had a considerable amount of prejudice against any laws which interfered with the industries of the country; but everybody admitted that something could be done, and something ought to be done. (Cheers.) They had now, and would have for some years to come, to consider various proposals made for measures in the interests of the people of the country, and they required a standard and a principle by which they could judge the various proposals made. What he proposed as the principle which the Conservative Party ought to adopt in dealing with every social question brought before it was this—that they ought to consider, in the first instance, the welfare of the nation at large. By the welfare of the nation he did not mean the mere accumulation of wealth and property within the United Kingdom, but the welfare and the prosperity of every individual man, woman, or child in it. No national prosperity and no greatness of the name of England would compensate for a population unhappy, indigent, and degraded. They had all heard proposed, as one of the first means forwarding the wishes of the population, that a law should be passed limiting the hours of labour in every industry and calling to eight hours a day. (Cheers.) He wished it were possible to give effect to the laudable wishe of the working population by a measure so simple and so drastic; and he thought that those who endeavoured to persuade the people that it was possible were incurring a very heavy responsibility. Let them consider the immense variety of industries and the differences of strain upon the bodily strength and mental faculties which they demanded. Then, though the cry of foreign competition had often been needlessly and too frequently raised, there were undoubtedly considerations relating to foreign competition which every wise employer and every wise worker ought most carefully to consider. It seemed to him that they could not settle the proper hours of labour of every employment by one uniform rule; each particular occupation would have to consider and settle this question for itself. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt there was in every occupation a certain maximum number of hours at which labour was most efficiently employed. It was for the interest of the country at large and especially the interest of those trades which were engaged in competition with foreigners, that the number of hours worked should be the number at which the work was most effective. (Cheers.) At the Trades Congress at Newcastle several of the leaders of the men in the textile industries objected to a further reduction, the maximum efficiency having been reached, and a further reduction being likely to render them unable to compete with the textile factories of France, Belgium, and Germany. He did not say or believe that in all the trades in this country the hours were already reduced to their point of maximum efficiency. He thought it extremely probable that, in a great number of trades, the hours might now be reduced, with advantage both to the employers and the employed. (Cheers.) What he was contending for was, that the decision of such a question as that should be left to be settled by the people who were engaged in each branch of industry, and that neither Parliament nor the people of the country should endeavour to interfere with their decision. (Cheers.) No doubt, there were trades in this country which were not influenced by foreign competition; but had the people engaged in them sufficiently considered the question for it to be ripe for legislation; or were those persons who made our laws sufficiently instructed to interfere with these industries? It seemed to him that the proposal to make a hard and fast rule to which every worker in every trade in the country should be bound to conform, was premature, unwise, and ought not to be considered as a serious and practical political question until there had been a great deal more thought and discussion about it in the country. (Cheers.) They must, however, not only tell the people what they could not do, they must also tell them what they would do; and even in regard to the hours of labour there was a great deal which the State might very properly undertake. If the people desired to see the experiment tried of shortening the existing hours of labour, why should not they try it in the Government and Municipal establishment? (Hear, hear.) Then if they made a mistake, and impared to any extent the efficiency of labour, the people would themselves have to pay for it in increased taxes and rates. If, on the contrary, it was attended with increased efficiency, it would be a good example for the other employers of the country. (Cheers.) The State also had a right to interfere with the conditions of labour on sanitary grounds; it had a right to insist that the conditions of labour should be such as not to interfere with the health of the working men. and no workman had a right to contract himself of such conditions, because it was the interest of the nation that the labour of the country should be efficient, and the nation might insist that men should not sacrifice their health and their lives, and so render themselves or their families a burden upon it by working for hours and under conditions which were inconsistent with the maintenance of their proper health and vigour. The State had the right to interfere with the labour of women; as long as a woman had not the same civil rights as a man the State must see that she was protected against unduly severe conditions of employment. In the case of married women the State had a further right, because it was the interest of the whole nation that the conditions of their employment should not be such as to impair their efficiency in respect to the coming generation. (Hear, hear.) The State again had a most important duty to discharge in the protection of children, so that they might become efficient and worthy citizens in the future. Neither the parent nor the nation had any right to deprive a child of those years which were essential to its development and education. He believed the Goverument and Municipalities had a perfect right to require, as a condition of contracts that the contractors should pay proper wages, and work the people they employed for proper hours. (Cheers.) In regard to those great Companies which enjoyed a practical monopoly, such as Railway Companies, Gas Companies, and others, the nation had a right to insist upon certain conditions being fulfilled respecting the labour they employed. (Cheers.) The right of the nation was undoubted, it was only a question of discretion and policy how far it should be insisted upon. But in the case of Railroad Companies there was the additional reason that, if their servants were worked for the extravagantly long hours which had in some recent cases been brought to light, the safety of the public thereby suffered. Another thing which the Government could do to promote the interest of labour was to spread technical education.(Hear,hear.) He believed that if carried out in a proper spirit, it would double or treble the efficiency of English labour. If our working men were made as clever as they were energetic and spirited English labour would rival any labour in the world. (Cheers.) Again it was for the interest of the whole nation, and for the interest of every working man in it, that capital should be properly protected. (Cheers.) He knew no heresy more pernicious than that spread among workers of the nation that their natural enemy was the capitalist. The interests of the labourer and the capitalist might become conflicting at the end of the operation, when the question of results of their combination had to be taken into consideration; but during the whole process of manufacture the interests of captal and labour were identical. Any attempt on the part of Parliament or the majority to deprive capital of its fair rights, to treat it with any injustice or to indulge in any sort of schemes of plunder or confiscation would inevitably recoil upon the heads of thosewho attempted it. (Cheerss.) No doubt much of the capital was fixed in the country; but there was a great deal that could be removed, and if anything like revolutionary schemes of confiscation were seriously feared in this country, a great deal of the capital now employed in it would find its way abroad into other channels. There was just now a great waste of labour arising from strikes. It was very desirable that they should seek some less clumsy way of settling trade disputes than strikes and locks out. Also, they should endeavour, by rendering rural life less hopeless and dull, to stop the rush of agricultural labourers into the towns, to glut the labour market. He regarded the problem of how to stop the population of the rural districts as one of the most important of our time, and as demanding earnest attention in the interest of the nation at large. He specially commended it to the attention of working men in the towns. In regaad to the whole question of the condition of our lower classes, he was not a pessimist; he recognised that British workmen had higher wages and worked shorter hours than Continental workmen, and that their labour was admitted to be, on the whole, the most efficient in Europe. He was convinced, however, that Statesmen must take the labour question in hand, and discover some plan of giving satisfaction to the cravings of the people within the lines of the Constitution. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks to Sir John Gorst for his address, and of confidence in the Government, was subsequently carried, with three dissentiants.

THE RUSSIAN CRUISERS AT BREST.

THE reception at Brest of the Russian cruisers Minin and Dimitri Donskoi was a poor affair as far as display went, compared to the magnificent reception of the French Baltic squadron at Cronstadt, but the enthusiasm was the same. A correspondent describes it as delirious, a word which represents the state of feeling with more accuracy than he probably intended. Numbers of speeches were delivered on both sides swearing enternal friendship, and containing any number of fine declarations. The schoolboys entrusted to the captain of the Minin, to be presented to the Cezarewitch as the head of the Russian youth, the bronze statuette of which a description has already been given. The captain thanked the schoolboys, and presented them with boxes of Russian cigarettes, which the masters of the Brest Lycee will probably confiscate and smoke themselves. A banquet was given on Friday evening (Oct. 30th) to the officers of the Russian vessels, when the usual toasts were proposed and drunk with a great deal of enthusiasm.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

THE distress, chiefly consequent on the failure of the harvest, is beginning to show itself in an acute form among the poorer classes in the congested districts of this city. The unemployed labouring class is suffering from wants and privations which will be more keenly felt as the winter advances, whilst all public charity is for the present devoted to the relief of the famine-stricken districts. To add to the general distress crowds of mendicant peasants are seeking shelter, and assistance in the provincial centres. Even with the large public assistance now being generously given to the various relief schemes, it is difficult to see how the more destitute class will be able to survive the privations and rigour of the long winter unless the Government come to the rescue of the starving people with some relief scheme of much greater magnitude than any it has so far devised. Neither is there any time to lose, as the winter may now set in any day. The Russian Exchequer will be compelled to submit to very considerable sacrifices during the next twelve months.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

A VIENNA newspaper, commenting upon the Sultan's refusal to allow a monument to be erected at San Stefano to the Russians who fell during the war in Eastern Roumelia, says: "As San Stefano is nearly at the gates of Constantinople, we may suppose that the Czar wished to commemorate the fact that the Russians had already advanced so far, and but for the Treaty of Berlin would then and there have grasped the Ottoman Empire. The proposed monument would be a place of pilgrimage for the Russians, whence, the call would continually be repeated, 'When will the double cross replace the crescent on the Hagia Sofia?' The Sultan's answer that Adrianople is a very good place for such a monument is a clever move, for there is no danger in a Russian monument in Adrianople. It is the oldest residence of the Sultans in Europe, a place which is Mohammedan to the core. In the valley of the Maritza the remembrance of Moslem victories is still alive, and the Muscovites can do no harm there."

OUTRAGES ON BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE mail that has just arrived at San Francisco reports that her Majesty's cruiser Royalist has been cruising amongst the Solomon Islands and inflicting punishment on the natives for outrages committed on British subjects there. The native chief Tooloo was arrested at Rubina, and was taken a prisoner on board the warship to await inquiries as to allegations made against him The Royalist then visited Dobili and demanded the surrender of the murderers of four boys who had been enticed from the British cutter Freak and put to death. Chief Tono refused to give up the criminals, and accordingly, Captain Davis, commanding the Royalist, landed with a party of 25 bluejackets and attacked Tono's village, which was in the end set fire to and destroyed. Tono was killed. The Royalist was, when the mail left, at Cairns undergoing repairs, but it is thought that she will return to the Solomon Islands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SWEDISH journalist, named Uddgren, twenty-six years of age, arrived at Dunkirk on Thursday, 29th ult., in a small sculling canoe. He had rowed all the way from Gothenburg, Sweeden, whence he started on July 4th. The distance is about eight hundred and fifty miles. He had a great deal of bad weather. He means to row to Calais, and thence to cross the Channel and row up the Thames to London. His boat is five metres long and one metre broad.

A project is on foot for extending Russian enterprise on the shores of the Pacific and the River Amoor. The most important feature is the whale fishery, which is reported to have yielded to foreigners the sum of three and a-half million roubles in 1884. This was earned by a fleet of about forty American and Japanese whalers, taking an average of fifteen whales each. In 1889 the first Russian whaling steamer entered into competition. During four months twenty-three whales were taken, giving a net profit of twenty thousand roubles on the trip. On the 30th of December, 1890, the vessel disappeared, and has not since been heard of.

The *Times* referring to a proposal to raise a Mansion House fund for the benefit of the sufferers in Russia, observes it will hardly be thought that such cautions as the above are altogether out of place or uncalled for. British philanthropy is prompt and generous, but it is not always wise. It is now just a year since a large fund was raised and placed in the hands of another autocratic potentate. The public which subscribed its hundred thousand pounds at the call of "General" Booth may be in some doubt now whether it has done very wisely, and it may not care to run the risk of repeating its mistake. These ill-judged efforts serve mainly to divert money from proper to improper objects. There is not enough available for everybody, so that some one else must go without when "General" Booth walks off with his plum. There is every prospect that in the course of this winter there will be no lack in this country of claimants on the charitably disposed. Trade is not flourishing, and if there come at once severe weather and a general trade depression, we shall not have to look far for poor creatures needing to be clothed and fed. In their case, too, we can take good security that what we give shall reach its appointed destination, and shall neither be wasted nor misapplied.

Some opposition is manifested in St. Petersburg to the inclusion of barley and potato flour in the forthcoming Ukase to forbid the exportation of cereals, but the latter is pretty certain to be prohibited. It is proposed that soldiers should be allowed to sell some of their rations back to Government, who could thus buy bread of really good quality, and cheap. All sorts of expedients are being suggested every day in order to avoid requisitioning; a lively recollection of the losses sustained under this system during the Crimean War renders all classes anxious to escape a repitition of the infliction.

The *Svoboda*, the leading Bulgarian paper, referring to the statement that Russia has made a present to Servia of a number of heavy ordnance, says that it is absolutely incredible, since Russia never gives anything for nothing. It asserts that the Berdan rifles which Russia sold to Servia were of such bad quality that the Servian Government is negotiating with certain manufactories for their repair. It will be interesting to see what the Servian Chamber will have to say to this.

Lord George Hamilton addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Unionist Party in Edinburgh on the 30th ultimo. The noble Lord said it was essential that our Navy should be kept up to a strength equal to the Navies of any other two nations; and if those who thought the expenditure too great would only go before the electorate at the next election, and say that a Navy of that strength was not required, he knew what the result would be.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

MURDER OF A NIECE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* FAKIRJEE BEJONJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. P. Kharegat, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who in September last convicted the accused of murder by causing the death of his niece, Nawazbai, by throwing her into a well; and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Ghanesham Nilkant (for Mr. Shantaram Narayen) appeared for the Crown.

It appeared the accused was charged with the murder of his niece, about twelve years of age, the daughter of his brother Sorabjee, by throwing her into a well with intent to cause her death. The accused lived in Broach with his brother's wife and family, the latter living in different rooms from the accused. His brother, being a cook by profession, did not always live with his wife, but used to visit her occasionally. The accused used to bring his Hindu mistress into the house, and his brother's wife, Virbaijee, had often quarrels with him, as the mistress's presence interfered with the performance of religious ceremonies in the house. One evening while a priest was engaged in certain ceremonies in the house, the deceased girl informed her mother that the Hindu mistress of the accused was coming into the house. A quarrel thereupon ensued between Virbaijee and the accused, in the course of which the latter threatened to kill the deceased for giving the information to her mother. On the 17th July last, the deceased with her younger sister had gone to school, but did not return home as usual. The mother, having made the necessary enquiries, learned from some of the boys of the school that the deceased had gone with the accused. On the latter coming home that evening, Virbaijee began to quarrel with him, and accused him of making away with the girl. He, however, denied all knowledge of the matter. On information being given to the police, the accused was arrested; and although at first he denied all knowledge, he ultimately confessed his guilt to Mr. Jehangirshaw, Superintendent of Police, and admitted that he had thrown Nawazbai into a well, which he pointed out, and from which the dead body was recovered after a couple of hours. A Bheel woman, living in a shed near the well, stated that on the day in question, she heard a splash in the well, and on coming out of her shed she saw a Parsee jump over the wall of the cattle trough. She called her husband, and on looking into the well, they saw a piece of white cloth, which they drew up by means of a hook, and which was afterwards handed to the police. The Sessions Judge remarked that the circumstances under which the accused took the deceased out from school rendered it highly probable that he threw her into the well, but as there was no eye-witness of the deed, and the accused was to be convicted on circumstantial evidence, based for the most part on motives and conduct, he did not think it proper to inflict capital punishment on him. The accused was accordingly sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, on a review of all the circumstances and the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A RETIRED MAGISTRATE.

THE action for defamation brought against Mr. A. W. Mackenzie, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, by Mr. J. F. Fernandez, a retired City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, in reference to certain defamatory insinuations and imputations uttered at a meeting of the Bombay Hay Pressing and Supply Company, at which the complainant presided on September 19, came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, prosecuted, and Mr. Cragie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared on behalf of the accused.

Mr. Smetham said he understood the accused was willing to tender an apology, which had been forwarded to his client who accepted it and was prepared to withdraw the case. This apology was read to the Court and ran as follows:—

To, J. F. Fernandes, Esq.,—Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Hay Pressing and Supply Company, Limited. Sir,—With reference to the paper which I read at the extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Hay Pressing and Supply Company's registered office, No. 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, containing insinuations and imputation against you in connection with the management of the said company, and which led to your filing a complaint against me in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court for defamation, under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, I hereby withdraw unreservedly all insinuations and imputations which in any way reflected upon your character, and I now tender my apology for having made them.—(Sd.) A. W MACKENZIE."

Mr. Craigie said that with reference to the statements Mr. Smetham made he should like to say on Mr. Mackenzie's behalf that while he withdrew all imputations which might have in any way affected the character of Mr. Fernandes he still wished to maintain what he said with regard to the gross mismangement of the affairs of the company that had taken place. That of course was perfectly open for him to do. But he withdrew the imputation he made upon Mr. Fernandes.

Dr. Banks who had been summonsed, as a witness in the case, addressed the Magistrate, and said he wished to know for what purpose he had been called as he knew nothing about the matter, and was unable to throw any light upon it. He had been put to a very considerable amount of inconvenience, and as he had been waiting in Court since half-past-two, he considered it a monstrous thing to be called for nothing. He did think that a little consideration should be shown to a busy man for attending Court in the busiest time of the day, and that he should receive some compensation.

The Magistrate, in sympathising with the witness for the inconvenience he had suffered, informed Dr. Banks that no Government order had been passed for compensating the witnesses appearing in Court.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT A CASE FEAST.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SURCHUND PURSHOTUM.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Hart-Davies, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 18th August last, convicted the accused of an attempt to murder and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with Mr. G. M. Tripathe, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Ghanesham (for the Government Pleader) appeared for the Crown.

It appears that a feast of the caste was held about two months ago, when the accused, aged about 18 years, a Shrawak Bania, mixed arsenic with some cooked rice, which he served to Bai Muli, a widow. In serving the rice the accused put into her plate, with the rice, some powder which he had in his hand. She detected him, called out, showing the rice and powder to some of her neighbours, and took the plate at once to the Foujdar, who sent it through the doctor to the Chemical Analyser, who found arsenic in it. The complainant's account was confirmed substantially. The defence was that, although accused was at the feast, he went away when the men had finished eating and did not return. The Sessions Judge considered the defence worthless. He said there was on the part of the caste generally a dead set against the complainant, and a strong desire to get the accused off. The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the assessors, found the accused guilty and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the Court's decision after hearing the advocates, said: Considering the discrepant nature of the evidence for the prosecution we are of opinion that the guilt of the prisoner is not proved beyond reasonable doubt. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct that the prisoner be set at liberty.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST INSPECTION.

THE Trustees of the Port intend to make their usual annual tour of inspection in the harbour, on board the steamer Rajapuri, on Tuesday, the 8th proximo. The following is the programme of the tour of inspection:—

	H. M.	
Steamer will leave the Apollo Bunder ......at	0-30	P.M.
Arrive off the Light-ship .... „	1-30	„
Arrive at Kennery .... „	2-30	„
Leave Kennery............ „	3-45	„
Arrive at Sunk Rock .... „	5-0	„
Leave Sunk Rock............ „	5-30	„
Arrive at Apollo Bunder........ „	6-0	„

MR. H. F. ASTON, C.S., on return from leave, will act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, Mr. J. D. S. Fitzmaurice acting as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

FEMALE candidates are requested to be present at the University Buildings during the whole of the Examination and male candidates at the tents near the Marine Lines Station from Monday, the 7th, to Tuesday, the 15th December, inclusive, and thereafter at the University Buildings. Their attendance will be required 30 minutes before the first paper is set, and 10 minutes before the commencement of each subsequent examination.

The following gentlemen will conduct the examination:—J A Cassels, BA, and L J Robertson, Esq, in English; M Macmillan, BA, in Latin; Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, BA, in Persian; E C Monod, Esq, in French; Purshottam Balkrishna Joshi, Esq, in Marathi; Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, BA, LL B, in Gujerati; Ramchandra Hanmant Deshpande, MA, in Kanarese; Khan Bahadur Mirza Abas Ali Baig, BA, in Hindustani; Bulchand Dayaram Alimchandani, BA, in Sindhi; Govind Vithal Kurkaray, BA, and Ramkrishna Sakharam Athavale, MA, in Mathematics; W Doderet, C S, and Framji Kavasji Banaji, MA, in History and Geography; Dhanjishah Hormasji Dastur, MA, and Prabhakar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, BA, LM & S, in Natural Science; Adarji Mernosji Masani, MA, BSc, in Zoology and Animal Physiology; Surgeon-Major K R Kirtikar, MRCS, LRCP, in Botany and Vegetable Physiology; Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, BA, LL B, in Political Economy; T H Middleton, BSc, in Agriculture; and F W Stevens, FRIBA AMICE, CIE, in Drawing.

A meeting of the examiners, presided over by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, will be held in the University Library on a day to be hereafter notified, to determine the results of the Examination.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES AT MHOW.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES inspected the Mhow garrison on Monday, including N Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, No. 13 Western Division, R.A., the 7th Hussars, the Middlesex Regiment, and the 9th Bombay Infantry. He was much pleased with the appearance of the troops at the march-past. Afterwards His Excellency presented a handsome Burmese silver bowl to No. 13 Battery, Western Division, the best shooting battery in the Bombay Presidency this year. In making the presentation Sir George said:—"Major Western, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 13th Western,—I have taken the opportunity, being here, to present you with the prize which you won by such an excellent figure of merit at the last annual practice. This is the second time you have been the winner of the Commander-in-Chief's prize for the best shooting battery of this Army, and I congratulate you on your success. There has been considerable discussion in the newspapers and elsewhere on the merits of this competition, and I must tell you I was so impressed from the first with the difficulty of bringing horse and field guns into competition with heavy guns that, as you know, I decided to give two prizes this year, one for horse and field batteries and one for heavy and garrison companies. But Sir Frederick Roberts has asked me to continue to give one prize only for this year, and, of course, I cheerfully comply with His Excellency's wishes, and you will, therefore, have a very good chance of winning the prize for a third year. Of course the discussion did not affect you in any way. You have won this Cup on the terms it was offered by the authorities and that is sufficient for you. The excellent shooting you have attained is, I know, due to careful instruction in laying and aiming, and this is naturally the only way in which to acheive success. Artillery cannot, like infantry, keep on firing away, round after round, in practice. The cost of artillery ammunition is too great for that and, therefore, it is all the more necessary to be prepared to shoot straight when you get it. You have this advantage over the rifle: that once your gun is laid it keeps steady until fired, while the infantry man has not only to aim his rifle straight but to keep it steady." Turning to the infantry, the Commander-in-Chief said:—"The Middlesex and the 9th Bombay Infantry are, I know, good shooting regiments, and it must be gratifying to you to have the best shooting battery of the Presidency in the station." Then turning to the 7th Hussars His Excellency remarked:—"I hope we may also have the best shooting cavalry regiment in India. I attach the greatest importance to good shooting in cavalry. The efficiency on service of a first-rate Hussar regiment like yours is immensely enhanced by good shooting, for you cannot only hold your own against cavalry, but you can, in certain places, bridges, defiles, &c., hold your own against infantry." Turning again to the 13th Western, Sir George Greaves concluded:—"I now, with much pleasure, hand you over the cup, and congratulate you most sincerely on having won it."

After the parade Sir George visited the range and the station hospital, and settled the question regarding the site for the Nursing Sisters' quarters. He then inspected the fort and armaments.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

The barometer has risen from rapidly to moderately in north-west India and slowly down the west coast, elsewhere the pressure has fallen, the change being brisk over the north-west of the Bay. Readings are highest in north-west India and lowest over the Bay, where a cyclonic storm apparently exists. Winds are slightly cyclonic around the Bay, north-easterly and easterly over the west of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces and northerly in the Punjab and Sind. The force is fresh in the Konkan, Diamond Island and Gopalpore. The temperature has fallen in the Carnatic and the Punjab and changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature is high except in the Peninsula, but variation is small except in north-west India. Showers have fallen on and near the hills in the north-west, and moderate rain in Diamond Island.

DIVINE SERVICE.

S. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

17TH ANNUAL CHORAL FESTIVAL, 1891.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 7-15 a.m.
Holy Eucharist (Cruickshank in E Flat).
Wednesday, November 25, 6 p.m.
Festival Evensong, with Sermon
by the Rev. E. S. Hall, Chaplain of Colaba.

ARRANGEMENT OF SITTINGS.

I.—Persons entitled to seats by the terms of the trust-deed are requested to be in their places before the procession passes up to the chancel, for after the clergy and choir have reached their places, all seats will be free.

II.—Seats will be reserved at Evensong for the purchasers of the festival book, copies of which, price 8 annas per copy, may be obtained at the Cathedral vestry up to 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 25th. All such reserved seats, not occupied when the procession has passed up to the chancel, will then be free.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

530-90—Little, S F and N—C A Beyts and another vs Ramdas Kessowjee and others—Chitnis M and M—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

225-91—Ardaseer,H and D—The Oriental Governments S Life A Co, vs Dorabjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff—Bhaishunker and K

229-91—T A Bland—Heerjee Metha and others vs Neera Naiqueen. Khanderao.

243-91—In person—Juggonath Vithoba vs Vithal Ramjee and others—Muljee B B.

214-91—Crawford B and Co—Ruttonbai vs L W G Rivett-Carnac, and another.—L S F and N., and M N Saklatwala.

WHILST the scheme for providing London with a permanent orchestra has hung fire for lack of public spirit, Glasgow is on the point of starting a permanent orchestra on as grand a scale as Sir, Charles Halle's famous Manchester band. Mr. Allan, of the well-known steamship line, who has been chiefly instrumental (the word is appropriate) in stirring the enthusiasm of the Glaswegians, which has manifested itself in liberal subscriptions, is himielf and amateur violinist of exceptional ability. At one time, for the purpose of practice he used to play *incog.* in the orchestra of the local theatre.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Mr. George Wyndham, the poetic-looking private secretary of Mr. Balfour, has been playing the host to his chief at Saighton. This budding politician interests ladies immensely. His black hair falls in heavy clusters over his forehead, reaching almost to his eyebrows. He is not so lanky as Mr. Balfour, but has the same habit of graceful attitudinising. They are a well-matched couple, with the sort of confidential friendship between them that existed between Lord Beaconsfield and the then Mr. Montague Corry. Mr. Wyndham has the distinction of being stepfather to the young Earl Grosvenor, who will one day be the Duke of Westminster. His wife, who is still described as the Countess Grosvenor, is the widow of the late eldest son of the present duke. There could not be a greater contrast between her two partners. The late Earl Grosvenor was shy, eccentric, hating society, and never so happy as when helping to drive the Irish mail from Chester to Holyhead. Mr. Wyndham is a lion in drawing-rooms, while his wife, like her sister, the Countess of Zetland, is a society queen.

The Duchess of Albany, who is doing double duty now in the absence of the other royalties, opened a sale of work on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo at Princes' Hall, in aid of that most deserving object, the Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel, which, unfortunately, is in debt to the tune of £600. A cheque for £63 was handed in during the sale, and a cheque—amount not stated—has been sent by the Empress Frederick of Germany. The Duchess of Albany wore black gown, bonnet, and mantle, with some glorious sable. Lord Meath occupied the chair. A number of purses were presented to the Duchess of Albany, principally by little children. The two small boys who were pursebearers distinguished themselves, Master Sidney Franklin by refusing to surrender his purse, and crying when robbed of it, and Master Ronald Freeman—as a little Highlander—by placing his confidently on the duchess's knee, and remarking, "They're all there," which caused the motherly little duchess to laugh very heartily.

There are two Sir William Robinsons, both colonial governors, and by a curious coincidence he of Western Australia just arrived in London on the day that he of Hong Kong departed to take up his work amongst the Celestials. The Hongkong Robinson is a colonial official, pure and simple, but the Western Australian one varies the monotonous routine of gubernatorial life by the composition of sentimental music. About a dozen of his ballads have been published in London, and he is also responsible for the music of a Jingoistic Australian national anthem, called "Unfurl the Flag." This song had great vogue for a time, but since the uprising of local national sentiment in the colonies during recent years, it has rarely been heard at public functions. Sir William is a brother of the better known Sir Hercules Robinson, Bart., who retired from the governorship of the Cape, owing to a disagreement with Lord Salisbury's Government on South African policy.

Fred. Hammill, the organiser of the new 'Bus and Tram Men's Union, has been on the London Trade Council nearly two years, and is a Socialist with extreme views. He was born in 1856, received a fair education, and commenced to work early. He was discharged twice from the Arsenal at Woolwich for his views and actions. He assisted John de Morgan to tear up the railway rails 10 years ago on Hanslet Moor, Leeds, where 80,000 men collected. Coming to London five years ago, he fought down the sweating system in the department of Woolwich Arsenal, in which he worked, and obtained an advance of from 4s. to 5s. per week per man to 400 men. As a result the men presented him with his portrait, and the officials with his discharge.

The Hon. Howard Spensley, who has just been chosen by the Dudley Liberal Association as their candidate in opposition to Mr. Brooke Robinson, has sat in Parliament at both ends of the earth. Commencing life as a reporter on a Melbourne suburban paper, he got called to the local Bar, married the daughter of a wealthy squatter, went into the Victoria Parliament, and was appointed Solicitor-General in the Ministry of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. It is as the holder for a season of this latter office that he is entitled to the prefix of "hon." Throwing up colonial politics, Mr. Spensley came to England, stood as the Liberal Candidate for Central Finsbury in 1885, and was returned by a majority of 547. Unfortunately, in 1886 the Conservative Captain Pentog succeeded in ousting him by the aggravatingly small majority of five. Mr Spensley is the owner of a magnificent city property in Melbourne—the Royal Arcade in front of the General Post Office.

Earl Sefton has refused to let the Nonconformist congregations on his land become the freeholders of their own chapels. The houses of Toxteth and the northern suburbs of the city of Liverpool, most of which he owns have swarmed over his estate, immensely augmenting his income without any effort of his own. He has received enormous sums for the land taken by the Corporation for public purposes. Many years ago, when the authorities required 375 acres for a park, they had to pay £251,177 to Lord Sefton, which was at the rate of £670 an acre for property which until Liverpool reached out towards it had only a agricultural value. The case attracted so much attention at the time that the Crown claimed succession duty on the sum realised, but the case went in Lord Sefton's favor, who has to this day paid succession duty on the agricultural value of the land which now brings him in such huge revenues.

The Earl's house is at Croxteth, where he has some of the best pheasant shooting in Lancashire. Five guns have killed 4,500 head of game there in three days. Although favoring the butchery of pheasant drives, the Earl is something of a Puritan in matters of cards and races. Like Lord Hastings, he insists on strict and prompt settlement of bets, which makes him anything but a favorite among the hand-to-mouth section of the aristocracy. He does not forget that his grandfather was a noted frequenter of Crockford's, which profited from his reckless plunging to the tune of £100,000. Lord Sefton's youngest brother Roger is known on the stage as Reginald Martin.

The appointment of Mr. Henry Ancketill as the organising secretary of the English Land Restoration League is a curious instance of the irony of fate. He comes of the family of Anckettill, of Anckettill Grove, county Monaghan, where his people have long enjoyed the reputation of being "good landlords"—as Irish landlords go. His ancestor, Oliver Anckettill, who received a grant of these Irish lands in 1636, belonged to the very ancient family of that name at Shaftesbury, whose pedigree, running back in an unbroken line to one Radulphus Ancketel (*temp.* Henry III.), is duly set forth in Hutchin's "History of Dorset." Quite an alarming array of earls and dukes derive their descent from one or other of the "Ancketels of Ancketels Place in the County of Dorset. Landholders of the same name figure in Domesday Book under 13 different counties; and the name itself dates back in England to the year 833.

Mr. George Richard Dibbs, leader of the Opposition in the Australian Parliament since 1889, who has just succeeded in forming a Ministry on the fall of Sir Henry Parkes's Government, was born in Sydney on 12th October 1834, and educated at St. Philip's School and the Australian College. His business career commenced as office junior in a firm of wine merchants. At 20 years of age he started in business with his elder brother, but later on, following the example of his father, Captain Dibbs, he took to the sea, and had several perilous experiences. Setting down to shore life again, he established business in Sydney, Newcastle, Melbourne, and subsequently Valparaiso, in partnership with other business men. During the Spanish trouble in 1865 he several times ran the blockade at a Valparaiso.

Two years after Dibbs and Co. failed, but, eight years later, finding themselves in a more prosperous condition, paid off their liabilities in full. Mr. Dibbs entered Parliament in 1874 for West Sydney, and soon made his mark. Rejected at the general election of 1877, he re-entered the House in 1882, was Colonial Treasurer in the Stuart Ministry of 1883, leader of the Government in 1885, Colonial Secretary in the Jennings Ministry of 1886, and formed the Dibbs ministry of 1889, which, however, was less than two months in office. He is an indifferent speaker, but fearless in debate; has not been conspicuously successful as leader of his party in the House but possesses the good opinion of his adherents.

Mr. Tyssen-Amherst, M.P., who recently did the agreeable to the Duke of Clarence, is clearly in the running for a peerage. His name is included in every list of "probables." He has at least the means for it, as he inherited an estate of 10,000 acres in Norfolk, with Didlington Hall, a noble house of classic architecture, placed in the borderlands of the fens, with some of the finest gallops in England round it. It is from Hackney, however, that Mr. Tyssen-Amherst draws his chief revenues. He is lord of the manor of Hackney, and year by year his income from that district has grown and multiplied, until now it is supposed to be not far short of £100,000 per annum. He is benignly bearded.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is extremely pleased to hear on very good authority that Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, has been allowed another extension of service for one year. This action of the Government is much to be commended. In fact, the longer Bombay is allowed to have the benefit of his magisterial experience of years, the greater the good to the public. Mr. Cooper is hale and hearty and capable of rendering good service for many a year to come. A frequent change in the Chief Magistracy is undesirable, especially when a magistrate of the ability, knowledge, judicial calmness and popularity of Mr. Cooper is at the head. After the agitation regarding the new would-be incumbent, six months ago, it is indeed a relief to hear that the city is assured of Mr. Cooper's distinguished service for another year. This is as it should be. We congratulate Mr. Cooper on his well earned extension, and we congratulate the Government on its wise discretion. Personally, we would wish that he might still have the same useful and active career for some years. Bombay will keenly miss him when he no longer graces the Chief Magisterial chair. Meanwhile we wish Mr. Cooper further success in his already admirable and useful career as our popular worthy Chief Magistrate.

THE SURAT EXHIBITION.

The *Indu Prakash* writes:—Surat is the only place in the Presidency which has carried out the suggestion of the last Industrial Conference at Poona that every district should hold an Industrial Exhibition of its own. Under its energetic Collector, Mr. Lely, Surat has organized a successful exhibition of arts and industries of the district. The Surat people excel in many of the arts and it is not surprizing they have been able to make a good show. Surat silks and brocades are famous. Carving and pottery too have reached a special excellence in Surat. It is to be hoped the exhibition will be a source of real benefit to the artizans. The object of such an exhibition is that the artizans should improve their arts by seeing a variety of models, and that they should get an extension of custom by their wares being known far and wide. There is one danger of such exhibitions. Foreign competitors copy the native specimens, reproduce them cheaply in their own countries, and undersell the Indian artizans in the Indian market. Such a danger should, if possible, be provided against.

THE LATE MR. SERJEANT ATKINSON.

We join, says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, with our daily contemporaries in the tribute of praise they have paid to the memory and worth of the late Serjeant Atkinson. Age and times were against him so far as a successful practice was concerned, but the learned lawyer had in him all the public virtues which adorn a cultured Englishman. Had he betaken himself to literature he might have earned no mean a name for himself and even amassed a decent compptence, judging from the material gains of first class writers on English literature. Bombay will sadly miss his familiar face and many will be the regrets for the Englishman who, driven by the inclemency of his native clime, came to live and die in a strange land, but full of kindness and sympathy for him.

The *Rast Goftar* observes:—But his fame, his position, and his practice as a barrister perished long before his own earthly career had run its course. In his latter days, it was rather touching to see the old Serjeant, twice acting Judge of the High Court, making an occasional appearance in the Small Causes Court,—he had lost his hold on the High Court long since,—with a brief given to him by some considerate pleader. But it was pleasant to notice the fire and earnestness with which he pleaded in the small suits in which he was engaged. His eyes twinked with fire and his voice grew tremulous as the old man waxed eloquent, and sometimes vehemently eloquent, over his cause. The vehemence struck some of his observer, as at times out of proportion to the nature of the cause, but it indicated the general character of the man who was accustomed to put his whole heart into whatever work he was called to perform. For the last few years of his life his tall, striking figure was not to be seen even in the Court of Small Causes. Age had compelled him to retire altogether from work, and he was subsisting on an allowance paid to him monthly out of a fund raised for him by his more fortunate brethren in the profession. Reflections, instructive and improving, must have passed through the mind of the few who cared to attend Serjeant Atkinson's funeral as they stood round his grave at Sewree.

Says the *Gujrat Mitra*:—The Bombay legal world has lost in the death of Serjeant Atkinson the oldest English Barrister practising in the presidency. The deceased was the author of many short treatises on Indian law and equity. Beyond his own professional sphere of usefulness he was little known to the outer world. Yet he was an useful citizen all the same.

DR. BAHADURJEE AT THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* asks:—By the bye why should not Dr. Bahadurji be asked to put himself forward at the next general election? His friends ought to exert themselves to secure him a seat. We think such a distinguished physician ought to be selected by our local University. At present she is represented by two lawyers. Why not a doctor and an engineer next time? Even more than doctors there is a sad want of more engineers, especially those who have studied the sanitation and drainage of towns and the question of water supply. The Corporation as a whole wants more "light" from qualified experts in this line. Members would not then be hoodwinked as they are now by the permanent bureaucracy which pretends infallibility of their own opinions, whatever they may be worth.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BOMBAY MILLS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—That is a carefully thought out and wisely reasoned contribution on the present financial position of the mills of this city which appeared last week in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*. It appeared on the face of it that the writer has a complete grasp of the details of mill finances on which he has formed his conclusions. The whole gist of his discourse consists in pointing out the striking disparity between the present value of shares of mill concerns whose blocks are fully covered and which have been wise enough to annually set apart from their realised profits large reserves for the wear and tear of their machinery and of those which do not. The principle applied in arriving at this conclusion may be said to be sound, though it may happen that in some cases, specially on those of new mills only recently started, the fall of shares considerably below par, may be owing to other causes than those pointed out by the writer. A mill which may have started for work only two or three years ago could hardly be in a position to carry a large sum to depreciation account. Again, during the first two years after its incorporation, while buildings and erection of machinery are going on, the very fact of its being unable to pay any dividend tends considerably to lead to a fall in prices, notably if the period coincides with the period of depression in the industry or of small margins of profit. Again, in such cases, the stability of the managing agents and the confidence they may enjoy among investors are contributory causes. Should these be of a character far from assuring the decline in the shares is heavy enough. Lastly, in the case of such concerns the period of depression is just the one during which the "bearing" effect of the share jobbers is most marked. All these causes conspire sometimes to bring about a fall in values not warranted by the intrinsic worth of the concern and its earning powers. The general proposition in the instance of such mill concerns would hardly be applied. ......But barring these "accidents," we cannot but appreciate the general conclusion of the writer whose comprehensive grasp and breath of knowledge in the mill affairs seem conspicuous in every line. We wish he would pursue his study in all its ramifications and give us half-a-dozen more monographs. Such writings on industrial Bombay need to be reproduced in papers of the reputation of the *Economist* and the *Statist*.

The lead-poisoning cases at Lofthouse, near Leeds, painfully remind us once more of the dangers of leaden service-pipes when they happen to be acted on by properties existing in some water. The evidence of more than one medical witness at the inquest on Mrs. Keighley, who died in the Leeds Infirmary, was to the effect that the symptoms of the attack under which the sufferer succumbed were distinctly those of lead-poisoning—as the peculiar blue line along the gums, the foul odour of the breath, and the general anæmic or bloodless condition of the patient. The medical certificate accordingly testified to lead-poisoning as the cause of death. It was stated by the coroner that the husband of the deceased is suffering from a different disorder. Further, Dr. Robert Stephenson deposed that in the six weeks previous to September he had had six such cases, and that not a week had passed during the last two years without bringing him one. It is significant that these instances have all been confined to the district served by the Rural Sanitary Authority. The inquiry has been adjourned; the general opinion being that the Local Government Board should hold an inquiry into the whole question.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Sir Lancelot, 885 tons, Captain W F Collin will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

The British s s Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain C W G Coleman, cleared yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain L P Wadge, will sail to-day for Rangoon, Moulmein, Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,133 tons, Captain R B Wood, will sail to-day for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W R Wright, will sail to-day for Marmugoa Coast ports, Calcutta and Port Blair, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Peninsular, 4,495 tons, Captain A C Loggin, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Autralian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr McIndde, Mrs Jollie, Dy Surg-General Farrall, Mr W A Wood, Mr F B Boylies, Mr and Mrs Woodland, son and infant, and Mr J V James. For Melbourne—Lt E Eardley Willmot, Mr John Coles and Mr H A Johnson. For Yokohama—Mr Gastwick, Mr Parker, Revd Father Benson, Miss Dunn, and Lt Keppell. For Penang—Mr Morrison. For Colombo—Major Mainwarring, Mr Stanbery, Mr Bramley Moore, Mr C P George, Dr and Mrs O B Hunter, Mr and Miss Harris, Mr J E Wardrop, Mr C Harad, Miss Bowen Smith, and three deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clio	1779	Colman	A	F Muir & Co
„ Guayacan ...	879	Steele	H J	H I M Sulaman
„ Avala	2415	Newell	K	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S Bheema		Neera		Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Asia	2322	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Peninsular ..	4495	Loggin	5	P & O S N Co
„ Imperater ..	2441	Bechtinger...	7	J Janni
„ M. Teresa ..	1922	Deperis........	8	J Jani
„ Etolia........	2115	Boyle	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Imaum	2705	Poland	13	Edward Bates & Co
„ Virava	2158	Houstoun ...	15	B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Imperator (s)......	Bechtinger ..	Trieste, Nov 3,
19	King Arthur (s) ..	Fairweather.	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Clio (s)	Coleman	Hull, &c.
	Sir Lancelot (ship).	Collin.........	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

„ Booldana, Wood, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
„ Wardha, Wadge, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Peninsular, Loggin, for China, &c.
„ Kohinur, Wright, for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Imperator began to load yesterday for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15.—Steamers Clan Macintosh, Legislator, City of Canterbury and Sirsa.

MADRAS.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.	
17	Clan Macintosh s	Calcutta.
	Fazilka s	Calcutta.

Nov.	DEPARTURE.	
16	Palitana s	Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 19.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—100 hogsheads ale, Walter Nutter and Co; 125 cases whisky and 25 cases gingerwine, Eduljee Bazonjee; 125 cases whisky, H A Hormarjee; 180 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 3 cases printing ink, E M Abdoolally and Co.

Albany s—12 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—1,130 cases bar soap, Owen and Okell; 9 cases silvered plate glass, S Lilladhur; 12 cases soap, E Rusoolijee; 4 crates earthenware, M Munjee; 10 crates earthenware, F N Tanawalla.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—5 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co; 22 cases oilmenstores, James Pearse and Co; 7 cases printed books, Sodder and Co; 4 cases books, B S Vaidya and Co; 161 cases provisions, Treacher and Co; 6 cases printing type, G Claridge and Co; 2 bales writing paper, B Furdoonjee and Co.

Oceana s—42 cases provisions, &c, Phillips and Co.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—470 cases matches, O Shaikadum; 450 cases matches, S A S Dawood; 6 cases silvered sheet glass, Esmaljee Jeewajee; 350 cases matches, Lyon and Co; 6 crates earthenware, S M Fazall; 12 cases provisions, A N and C S Co-operative Society.

FROM NEW YORK.

Asia s—11 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Oceana s—70 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—5 cases exercise books, S A S Dawood; 45 cases glassware and 8 cases ironware, E Nanjee; 13 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—337½ cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee; 100 tons oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 75 bales wool, J Khimjee; 75 bales wool, B Fukeerchand; 52 chests opium, D Nagjee; 16 cases curry powder, &c, A Bomanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—16 bales skins, E Gangjee and Co; 9 cases cardamom sseed and crotten seed, C Chatterbhoy; 10 cwts deer horns, J M Dama; 18 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 9½ cwts fish maws, H A Abdoola; 24 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co; 1 case woollen carpets, B J Buxey and Co; 15 cwts ivory, N Miance.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Etolia—6,003 cwts rape seed, F L Batliboi and Co; 480 cwts rapeseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—999 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassosn and Co; 1,665 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri; 589 cwts wheat flour, Bombay Flour Mill.

FOR HONGKONG.

Maria Teresa s—75 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co; 75 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 60 bales twist Tata and Co; 150 bales twist, Hormusjee and Co.

Peninsular s—106 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 20 chests opium N J Abraham; 9 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 46 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co; 22½ chests opium, R Peerbeoy and Co; 10 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talti and Co; 2 chests opium, D Ramcoven; 17 chests opium, L Chuttoo; 7½ chests opium, cata and Co; 55 chests opium, H A Esmail.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peninsular s—111 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 8 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 53 chests opium Silas E Sassoon; 82 chests opium, W J Abraham; 62½ chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 33 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 14 chests opium, J Moolchand; 3 chests opium, G Sabhagmul; 21 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 1 chest opium, S Ramnath; 5 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co: 28 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, R Budrinarain; 19½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 26 chests opium, K Harmukrai; 7½ chests opium, J Samurmal.

FOR KOBE.

Peninsular s—1 bale cotton, John Fleming and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Peninsular s—1 bale cotton, John Fleming and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Wardha s—102 bales cotton, R Luchimondas.

A case that has come before the Dulverton Board of Guardians shows that even a poor old pauper woman, while suffering from the rudest privations, may still retain something of her sex's sense of the "genteel" and the becoming. One such presented herself to complain that the bread doled out to her by way of outdoor relief was so hard that she was compelled to soak it in water before she could eat it. On this it was suggested that she should come into the House; but the old lady's indignant answer was, "Never. Last time I come here to be made a puppet show in going to church wi' they long sleeve bonnets. I never didn' wear they old spotty bonnets, wi' two snooks a mile and a 'alf, and I never intend to now I'm an old dummen." She would rather, she added, "wear an old sun-bonnet." Finally it was arranged that she should go into the house, where it is to be hoped that her decided preference for an "old sun-bonnet" will receive indulgent consideration.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbs thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases) which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill and Poona.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 18.

Beville, Br-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, from Deesa.
Cook, Lt, Bo, 1st Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Lyons, Surgn Lt-Col, Bo, Medical Staff, from leave, from England.
M. Conaghy, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.
Saman, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, from furlough, from England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th November, 1891.

1. There will be Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound at 7 a.m. to-day.

2. The adjourned Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day. Business: To consider and pass the accounts, to receive and decide upon the nomination of Gentlemen to fill the existing vacancy of 2nd Lieutenant in No. 1 Company and the general business of the Corps.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 2 Company:—No. 252 Gunner William Miller.

4. To-morrow, Saturday, No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Oyster Rock Fort for Drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns. No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters, at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns. Dress:—Both Companies—Drill Order.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th November, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruickshank road end of the Parade ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 3-45 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Saturday, the 21st instant, as follows:—

St. Mary's School—one double car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-45 p.m.

Byculla and Byculla Scottish Schools:—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-45 p.m.

2. In future the positions and distances for the Bayley Shield Competition will be as follows, viz.:—200 yards, standing; 300 yards, kneeling; and 600 yards, lying down.

3. The following promotion will take effect in "A" Company from this date:—Vol. F. Wilton to be Sergeant vice Sergt. McDowell resigned.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 3149 Vol. A. Taborda, No. 3150 Vol. E. F. Williamson, and No. 3151 Vol. J. A. Long to "A" Company; No. 3152 Vol. L. B. D'Cruz to "D" Company; and No. 3153 Vol. P. Alvares to "G" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The next parade of the squadron will be on Wednesday the 25th instant, at 7 a.m. precisely, in rear of the Marine Lines.

2. There will be sword drill for all members at the school on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 7 a.m. Plain clothes, single sticks will be furnished at the school.

3. Members who have not yet drawn their carbines are requested to apply at Head-Quarters for the same as early as possible.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjt, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 19.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Rt Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation by the Hon'ble M Basil Lang of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut L A G Haumer, 22nd Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieut R C Bell, S C, Wing Officer, 14th Bo Infy, for six months.

G I P Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut A Pilkington to be borne on the rolls of the Corps as a Supernumerary.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut-Col G W Sawyer, SC, Military Accountant, First Class, offg Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, for five months.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Honble the Secy of State for India:—Lieut Claude Cambridge Fenner, 1st Battn, Dorsetshire Regt, offg Wing Officer, 26th Regt Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave in and out of India on private affairs under the leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Col F D Mander, General List, Infantry, Comdt, 3rd Bo L I, for nine months.

The services of Surgn-Major W P Carson, MB, IMS are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev T C, Shepherd, M A, to be Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr Basil Lang and Mr F L Latham, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Advocate General of Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Bailey resumed charge of his office of Judge of H Maj's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on the 7th September.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Keyser, C S, to act as Political Agent, Bhor.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H R Hume, Police Probationer, Ratnagiri, passed on the 13th ultimo an examination in Marathi and Law.

Mr F L Clifford, Inspector of Police, attached to the office of Inspr Genl of Police, passed on the 13th ultimo an examination in Marathi and Law.

Mr A H Unwin, C S, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, is allowed privilege leave for five weeks and two days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H F Aston, C S, on return from leave, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri pending further orders; Mr J D S FitzMaurice, C S, on being relieved by Mr Aston, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara during the absence Mr Unwin on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 1st Dec next, on which date Lieut-Col J B Lawrence vacates the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum:—Major A Wapshare to be Cantonment Magistrate at Belgaum vice Lieut-Col J B Lawrence; and Capt H D Minchin to be Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, and to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Belgaum during the absence of Major Wapshare, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ismailkhan valad Salekhan Deshmukh to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Mahad in the Kolaba District.

Khan Saheb Nowroji Byramji Kaka, Second Class, third grade, Subordinate Judge, has been allowed a further extension for five months extraordinary leave without allowances.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Ramchandra, acting First Class Subordinate Judge of Karwar, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Edalji Dossabhoy, Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, is appointed in the place of the Collector of the district to take part with the Sessions Judge of Surat in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Broach and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Mr J C Gloster, C S, Assist Collector in the district of Khandesh, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Close to act as Assist Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr F J A Hill, or pending further orders.

Mr G Waddington is permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of Mr G Waddington's retirement:—Mr E J Ebden, C S, to be Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, and District Registrar Ahmednagar, and to be member and president of the Local Board established for the Ahmednagar District, and to join his appointment on relief by Mr Sinclair; and Mr W Allen, C S, to be Senior Collector vice Mr Waddington. The following appointment is made:—Mr H T Ommanney, C S, to be Junior Collector vice Mr Allen, and to be Collector and Dist Magistrate, Bijapur, and Dist Registrar, Bijapur, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Bijapur Dist vice Mr Ebden, but to continue to do duty as Collector and Dist Magistrate, Panch Mahals, and Dist Registrar, Panch Mahals, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Panch Mahals Dist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Davidson, C S, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kolaba, and Dist Registrar, Kolaba, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba District vice Mr C B Winchester, C S, proceeding on furlough.

The undermentioned officer passed with credit the ordinary Lower Standard Departmental Examination:—Mr Tirithdas Metharam, Clerk to the Assist Collector, Larkhana.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F J A Hill, Assist Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and seventeen days.

Mr C B Winchester, C S, acting Collector of Kolaba, is allowed furlough for eleven months and twenty-one days.

Mr R P Ryan, Assistant Conservator of Forests, firs grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur, has been granted an extension by five days of his privilege leave.

Mr H E Watson, Depy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for five months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr S B Doig, M Inst, C E, on relief by Mr Little of the office of Supdg Engineer, Northern Division, is appointed Ex Engr for Irrigation, Poona.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W L S L Cameron, on return from furlough, to act as Executive Engineer, Satara.

The following reversions in the Engineering Establishment will take effect from the the dates named:—Mr F A Dashwood, Ex Engr, 4th grade, permanent; Messrs H F Beale and P J Fitzgibon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent.

The following promotion is ordered:—Mr W L S L Cammeron to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, with effect from date of his return to duty.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

A'zam Javerbhai Mathurbhai, Head Karkun, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Borsad, in the Kaira District, during the absence of Mr J W S Dracup, on privilege leave for one month from the 14th inst.

Central Division.

Mr Dhondo Laxumon Marathe, Depy Chitnis in the office of the Collector of Satara, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Khanapur in the same district, during the absence of Rao Saheb Govind Balaji Gokhale.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, November 13, 1891.

4th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut D H Drake-Brock-man, Royal Marine L I, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

11th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut F A Andrew, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Vaughan, seconded for appointment to the Commissariat Dept.

13th Bengal Lancers.—2nd Lieut A E Beadon, Wiltshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offig Squadron Officer, on probation.

40th Bengal Infantry—W C H Bunbury, East Lancashire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offig Wing Officer on probation.

2nd Panjab Cavalry—Lieut C A Luck, Sqdn Officer, to be Adjutant.

5th Punjab Infantry—2nd Lieut B O Roe, Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offig Wing Officer, on probation.

1st Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles—Lieut J M Stewart, Wing Officer, to be Adjt, *vice* Smart, vacated on promotion to Captain.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard examination in Persian:—

Lieuts W A Cuppage, 5th Bengal Infantry; and G K Cockerill, 28th Punjab Infantry.

The undermentioned passed the Lower Standard examination in Persian:—Major H W N Guinness, 2nd Bn Royal Irish Regt; Capt A E Sandbach, Royal Engineers; Lieuts A W Money and O K Tancock, Royal Artillery; C H H Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry; G A Robertson, 15th Bengal Lancers; C G Robson, 10th Bengal Infantry; E G Vaughan, 31st Punjab Infantry; G M Baldwin, Corps of Guides; 2nd Lieut C B Thornhill, Royal Artillery; Surg Bawa Jiwan Singh, Indian Medical Service; and Lance Corporal E R Wadham, 1st Bn Royal Fusiliers; Lieuts R H Hare and W F T Corrie, Royal Artillery; Lieuts H F A Pearson and J Randall, 28th Pioneers; and Schoolmaster G W Sutton, 1st Bn Suffolk Regiment.

Major C S Skypton, R A, is directed to proceed from Campbelpore to Mooltan and join the 10th Field Battery, to which he has been transferred.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt J St J Knowles, Royal Irish Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Lieut R Singer, R A, is directed to proceed from Quetta to England, on resigning his commission.

Lieut G McK Franks, R A, is directed to proceed from Rurki to Kohat and join N 3 (Peshawar Mountain Battery, to which he has been appointed.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of lieutenant:—2nd Lieut R A Lyons, Lancashire Fusiliers.

On arrival in India, 2nd-Lieut W G Hibbert, R E, is posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Reg—Major G L Thomson, for six months, on private affairs.

Miss Edith Tupper contributes to an American paper an account of a cheerful little community residing in Chattauqua County, U.S.A., whose principal amusements are revival meetings and funerals. They decorate their houses with pictures of sacred subjects and coffin plates. It is their custom to detach these latter, frame them, and hang them on the walls in memory of the dead. The society is a very serious one, and Mrs. Grundy is quite a fetish among its members. Such stern morality prevails that, not long ago, when there had been a picnic party, the local newspaper remarked that it would have looked better if Mr. A——had driven his own wife, and if Mr. B——had escorted Mrs. B——, instead of "swapping off." Married life, with no intermission of partners, even for a day's outing, must be monotonous at Chattauqua. The children are all called by Bible names. The little babies are often baptised "Jehoshaphat" or "Nebuchadnezzar," and it appears to be contrary to local etiquette to abbreviate these. They are terrible names for beings but a few weeks old. The population is sober, industrious and conscientious, though painfully narrow. They keep up several New England customs, among them that of tolling out the age of the newly dead. They find recreation of a sort in funerals. A milder form of amusement is found in the preparation of epitaphs and obituary notices.

In Austria, where the lottery is still popular, an event has happened, says a Vienna correspondent, which has caused the greatest excitement in the circles concerned. In the Brunn lottery the number "65" had not been drawn for seven years, and the votaries of the lottery had chosen that number with the constancy worthy of a better cause. It was quite a common thing for fifty, one hundred or two hundred florins to be staked on the number by single persons. It is reported that a widow in Brunn thus lost a fine house in the course of some years, and a man in Vienna sacrificed a fortune of fifty thousand florins. It was expected that the authorities would one of these days declare the number cancelled, as is always done when too much is put upon a single number. But this time nothing of the kind was done, and the "65" has at length come out, and will probably cost the State half a million florins, as a great number of people have won by it.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills:—Counsel for the Delicate.—Those to whom seasons of changeable temparatures are protracted periods of trial should seek the earliest opportunity of removing all obstacles to good health. This cooling Ointment, perseveringly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest, Quinsey, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis, usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished by HOLLOWAY'S simple and effective treatment. The Ointment and Pills are highly commended for the faculty with which they successfully conquer influenza; they allay in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing cough.

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THE ONLY FOOD that removes from infancy all necessity, danger and annoyance of a wet nurse.
IF TAKEN BY MOTHERS once or twice a day the quantity of milk will be increased and quality at once improved.
IF THE CHILD IS RESTLESS, change partially from nursing to SOLUBLE FOOD.
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All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

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NO TASTE OR SMELL

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« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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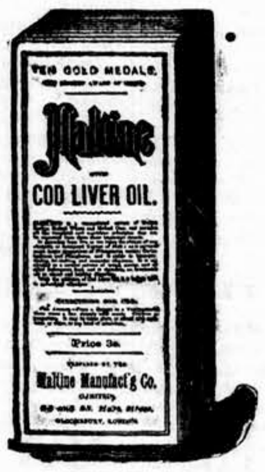
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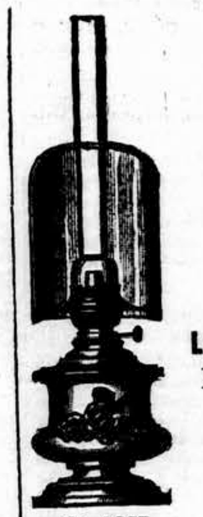
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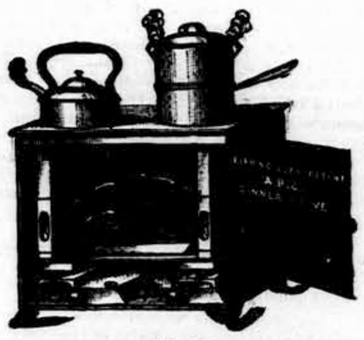
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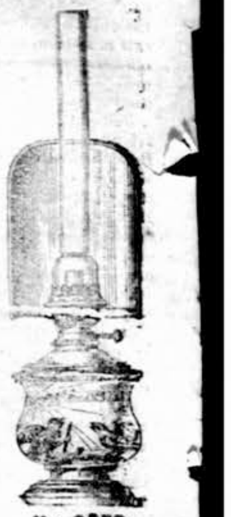
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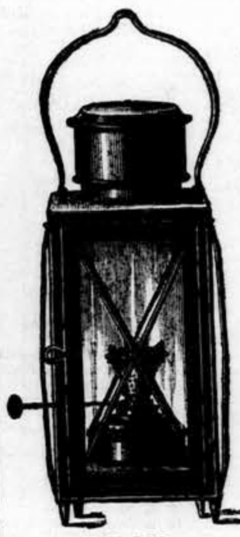
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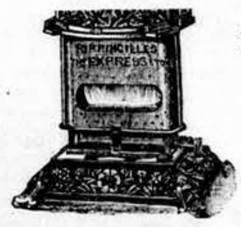
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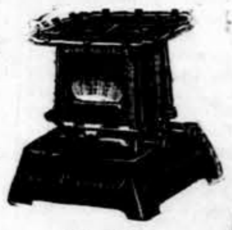
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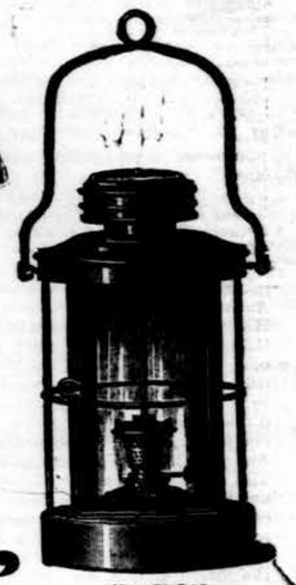
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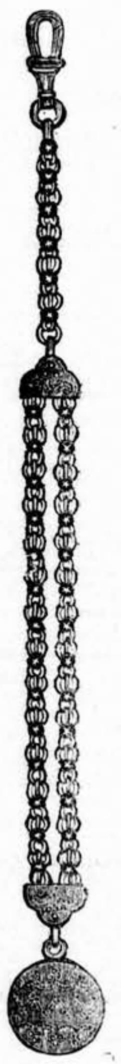
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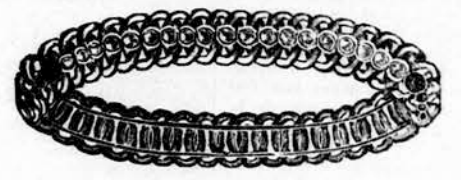
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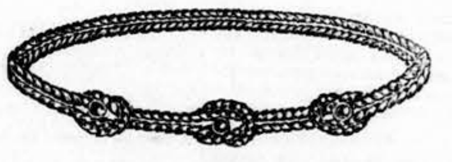
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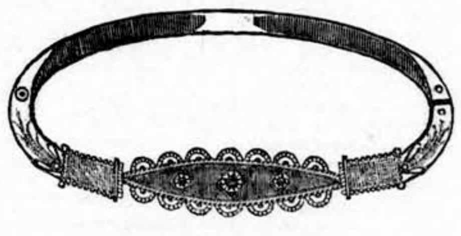
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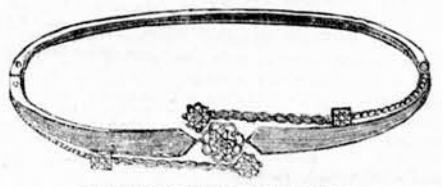
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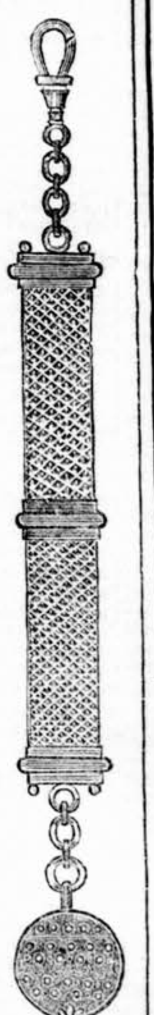
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